The Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

Vol. [illegible] No. 3. | COLORADO SPRINGS, JANUARY [illegible]3, 1878. | Whole No. [illegible]07.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE,

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT COLORADO SPRINGS,

By the "Out West" Printing and Publishing Co.

SUBSCRIPTION:

[illegible] Dollars per Annum, [illegible] in Advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING:

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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Entirely re-fitted and re-furnished. Everything new. Comfortable Home for Tourists and Invalids.

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On the line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, five miles from Colorado Springs.

Containing sixty furnished Apartments, single and in suites, besides ample Parlor Accommodation, both public and private, Piano in parlor, etc. Billiard Parlor or restaurant adjoining hotel.

Winter Arrangements as Follows:

ROOMS, INCLUDING BOARD.

For one Person - \$ 2.00 per day. 12.00 per week. 45.00 per month.

Special arrangements made in this house for the comfort of Winter Visitors and Invalids. The house is located in a position almost exempt from winds, being under the shelter of the foot-hills. It is well and comfortably built, thoroughly warmed, and free from draughts. The best coal in Colorado is used (Canon City Coal), and the parlors are heated from cheerful low grate fires. Everything in the house is new and clean. Telegraph in the house.

The Scenery in the neighborhood is varied and delightful.

Ponies and Carriages, with careful drivers, can be obtained at a moment's notice from the Livery Stables close by the Mansions.

Parties desiring to engage rooms should write or telegraph to

Mrs. M. A. GARSTIN, Proprietress.

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MAGIC OIL.

"IT WORKS LIKE A CHARM."

Have you Headache?	Use Renne's Magic Oil!
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Have you Cholera Morbus?	Use Renne's Magic Oil!
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This is the Best Family Medicine to cure all kinds of Pain you ever tried.

It is clean, safe, and delicious to use, and if you use it faithfully, It will do you Good!

Directions on each bottle. Buy it of the Druggist or Merchant where you trade. If they have not got it on hand they will send for it, at your request, and sell you Genuine Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil, at manufacturer's lowest price at retail.

Sold by Druggists, Merchants, and Grocers.

It is put up in two sizes, and called "Medium Size" and "Large Family Size" Bottles.

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Satisfactory Proof of First Class Work.

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Estimates made and Material furnished in Brick, Stone, or Wood. Jobbing of all kinds attended to.

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Contracts taken and Work Guaranteed. Job Work promptly attended to.

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Agent for Waddell's Pat. at Door Stop and Fastener.

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COAL, COAL, COAL.

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Delivered in any part of Town,

FOR \$5.50 PER TON.

This Coal is pronounced superior to any other brought into Town, by those who have tried it.

EDWARD COPLEY, Agent,

Office at Matt. France & Co's. Over Leonard's Store.

\$5.00 A TON.

The Wilson Coal

Acknowledged by those who have tried it to be

THE BEST IN THE MARKET,

FOR THE MONEY

Less Dirt, Soot, and Slate, and gives better daily, besides being El Paso Coal and developed by a home company. Keep your money at home, and pay only \$5.00 for a Ton delivered to any part of Town.

Leave orders at Wilson's Livery Stable, Odle & Aiken's Grocery Store, or Barnes' Hardware Store.

Delivery promptly made and weights guaranteed.

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within the next Sixty Days. He will now sell GROCERIES cheaper than they have yet been offered in Colorado Springs.

Call and be convinced of the truthfulness of this Advertisement.

As for DRY GOODS, he will not be undersold. If you will call and learn his Prices you will not go elsewhere to buy your Goods.

I mean what I say and will do what I Advertise every time.

Come and See

T. C. WHITE.

Two Doors North of Gazette Office.

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LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S

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FANCY GOODS,

Of Every Description.

Gold, Plated, and Steel Jewelry, Necklaces,

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FOR THE NEW YEAR

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

J. W. TALCOTT & CO.

AWAY DOWN EAST.

Away down East whare mountain rills
Air hollerin' the hollers flowin';
Whare cattle browse upon the hills,
When Summer winds ar' blowin';

Whare in the moonlight Winter nights
The world puts on such splendor,
When young folks go to singin' school
An' git so kind o' tender:

Mehetabel was just as sweet,
An' fair as Summer weather,
She had the cutest leetle feet
That ever trod in leather.

An' then those mild soft eyes o' her'n
Wy! cider wern't no clearer;
They made Philander's visage burn,
Whenever he got near her.

Philander, he was tall an' thin,
A kind o' slender feller
He hed a sort o' gostin' chin,
His hair was long an' yeller.

Drest in his go-to-meetin' clothes,
A standin' collar sportin'
He went down cross-lots Sunday nights,
To Deacon Spencer's a courtin'.

Thare down he sot afore the fire,
A thinkin' and a lookin',
He praised the deacon's sheep an' cows,
He praised *her* mother's cookin'.

He talked all round the tender pint
But somehow couldn't do it,
His words got kinder out o' jint,
Afore he could git thru it.

'Twas twelve o'clock one Sunday night,
A blazin' fire was roarin';
The old folks hed gone off to bed;
The deacon he was snorin'.

An' and the time worn room the light
Fell kind o' soft an' rosy,
The old pine settle it was drawn
Up by the fire place, cosy.

Mehetabel sot on one end,
Philander he sot by her,
An' with the old tongs in his hand,
Kept pokin' at the fire.

He tried to tell her how he felt;
It sot him in a flutter
The sweat it jest rolled down his face
Like drops o' melted butter.

So thare they sot and talked about
The moonshine an' the weather,
An' kept a hitchin' up
Until they hitched together.

The Deacon snored away in bed;
Philander he got bolder
He slid his arm around her head
An' laid it on his shoulder.

An' when she lifted up her eyes,
An' looked up into his'n,
It seemed as if Philander's heart
Into his mouth had risen.

He sot an' trembled for awhile,
She looked so mighty clever;
Some spirit whispered in his ear—
"Jest do it now or never."

Says he—"My dear Mehetabel,
My house an' home ar' wantin',
An' ain't it gittin' to be time
That you an' I were mattin'?"

An' then, sez she, jest loud enuff
For him to understand her—
"If you kin be content with me,
I guess it is, Philander."

The Deacon woke up from his dreams,
Sez he—"Ther's suthin' brewin'."
He peeked out thru the bed room door
To see what they were doin'.

An' when he saw 'em sittin' thare,
Like leetle lambs in clover,
He almost snickered right out loud,
It tickled him all over.

He nudged his wife, and told her to,
An' my! how it did please her.
An' then they talked themselves to sleep,
An' snored away, like Caesar.

Philander sot thare all night long,
He didn't think o' goin'
Till, when the day began to dawn,
He heer'd the roosters crowin'.

An' when he started over home,
Along across the holler,
He kept a talkin' to himself,
An' "smilin'" with his collar.

Sez he—"Ther' never was a chap
That did the business slicker"—
An' then he gin himself a slap,
An' my! how he did snicker.

An' now, blue eyed Mehetabel
Is married to Philander,
An' village gossips idly tell
That never was weddin' grander.

The peaceful, moonlight winter nights
Have not yet lost their splendor,
The young folks go to singin' school,
An' still git kind o' tender.

Away down East, whare mountain rills
Air through the hollers flowin',
Whare cattle browse upon the hills,
When summer winds ar' blowin'.

MARY AND LOUISA ALCOTT.

Miss Mary Alcott, a fine looking stylish woman, is an artist whom the critic of critics, Ruskin, has declared to be the only successful copyist of Turner. She surely has one attribute not usually allied to her profession—the most generous interest in other artists—not only by word of mouth, but with substantial endeavor. She brought home with her several English water colors, for whose artists she is trying to find American patrons. She herself paints in oil and water colors, and sketches in crayons, charcoal, sepia, ink, and pencil, and is one of the most popular Boston teachers. Her studio at home, a most cobwebby, disorderly, fascinating little den, is frescoed with profiles of her acquaintances—that is the toll cheerfully paid by her visitors: they must be drawn on the wall. She is known to the general reading public through her illustrations of "Little Women," in which she fell far short of her usual ability. She and Louisa planned subsequently a charming little book called "Concord Sketches," which it is a great pity was never made public. Besides painting, Miss May models in clay sometimes. A head of Mercury and all sorts of pretty little sketches adorn her home, which is made a still sunnier remembrance to all visitors by her brightness and cordiality.

Louisa Alcott, the elder of the two, the darling of all American nurseries, is something of an invalid. She is amiable and interesting, and, like her sister, sociable, unless you unluckily approach her in her character of author, and then the porcupine bristles. There is no favor to be curried with her or Gail Hamilton by talking "shop." "Little Women" is drawn chiefly from Miss Alcott's own home life. Amy, the golden-haired, is May, Hemmie and Demmie are two little nephews, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh her father and mother; she herself is Jo of course. When the book was published, children used to come by the dozen from all parts of the country to see "Jo." To the calls of these little pilgrims she always presented herself cheerfully, though she used to be indefinitely amused at the unmistakable disappointment of her young admirers when they saw this delicate, practical-looking lady, slightly stooped for their rollicking, romping, manly Jo. Miss Alcott struck a rich vein of popularity and more substantial reward in her juvenile books, though she herself considers "Hospital Sketches" the best of her writings.

Some four or five years ago, she went into a Boston book-store to leave an order, which the clerk told her could not be attended to, "because," said he, "we shall be busy all day packing books for a Western firm. Two weeks ago, we sent ten thousand copies of 'Little Women' out there, and to-day, comes an order for twenty thousand more." As soon as they got out of the store, her companion turned to her with some congratulatory expression.

"Ah!" said Miss Alcott, drawing a long breath, "I have waited fifteen years for this day."

DOES ALCOHOL MAKE MEN WORK EASIER?

Dr. Parker, in some experiments on a soldier to establish the use of alcohol as food, gave a strong, healthy man only water for three days, and kept him digging in earth as hard as he could. The mean number of beats per minute was sixty-six. The soldier then worked for three days with the addition daily of two or three ounces of brandy. During this period the pulse beat seventy-one times a minute. The amount of work done was about the same in each instance, and the excretions did not differ much. To find out whether the man worked on brandy with more ease than on water, he was asked to note his own feelings. He commenced with the sense that he could work better with the brandy, and ended with an entirely opposite conviction. During the first two days he said the brandy, he thought it, gave him spirit to think he could do it but he was less capable than he thought. On the third day he was hot and thirsty, had palpitation, was obliged to stop frequently because his "breathing was not good." He could hardly refrain from throwing down his spade and stopping work.

A TEST OF LOVE.

In past ages, the Russians were very much distinguished as wife beaters, and Purchase went so far as to say that "If in Muscovy the women are not beaten once a week they will not be good, therefore, they look for it weekly; and the women say, if their husbands did not beat them, they should not love them." This seems incredible, but singularly enough, Mrs. Atkinson, in one of the most recent works on Russia, says: "A nu semaid of mine left me to be married. A short time after, she went to the Natchalask of the place to make a complaint against her husband. He inquired into the matter, when she coolly old him her husband did not love her. He asked her how she knew he did not love her? 'Because,' she replied, 'he never whips me.' She resented the neglect of her husband to those little attentions customary between man and wife!"

HEPWORTH ON A CHURCH STEEPLE.

Rev. Dr. Hepworth, of the Church of the Disciples, of New York, advises against building church steeples, for these reasons:—First, steeples are a useless expense. In the present state of our ecclesiastical finances, (when, all over the country, clerical Oliver Twists, with pale faces and empty spiritual stomachs, behind whom is a group of half-fed Christians, with no better place of worship than a town hall, are extending their thin hands toward us and crying for more—*i. e.*, more money with which to buy bread) it is unbecoming to be spendthrift of cash on a part of the edifice which has no result in souls. It often costs more—perhaps I had better modify that expression, and say nearly as much, to build the steeple as it does to build the auditorium; and, I have noticed that, when a church is suffering under the weight of a heavy mortgage, the steeple has generally been the cause of it. That square base, with its slender point—affording the dunster his intermittent figure about the upward pointing hand—is responsible for a deficit in the cash balance of the treasurer, which deficit is a wet blanket to the religious enthusiasm of the society. When a church reels, it is under the crushing burthen of a tower. But for that, it might be out of debt and in the midst of a gala season of thanksgiving and revival. In the second place, I have noticed that a spire feeds the conceit of Christians to an alarming extent. I am inclined to go still further, and denounce it as one of the subtle and generally successful temptations of Satan. He steals into the brain of the architect and runs out of the whittled end of his pencil with a chuckle of triumph when he determines to build a church with *the highest tower in town.* That is a fatal ambition—an ambition which has brought to the verge of bankruptcy many a large hearted but slender pursed society—to have the highest steeple in the county. How many infant societies have died of that epidemic. The church itself is frequently secondary to this important structure. In theory, the steeple is simply an adjunct to the church; but in practice, the church is more often an adjunct to the steeple.

STRUCTURE OF A COW'S HORN.

"It is very frequently the case that in the commonest, most uninviting of objects, we may see if we like beautiful examples of engineering skill. A few days since, says Mr. Frank Buckland in *Land and Water*, I was inspecting the large tanneries of the Messrs. Hamlyn, at Buckfastleigh, on the River Dart, Devonshire. In one of the back yards was a mountain of the skulls and horns of cows of all sorts and kinds. Here there was a treasure, worthy of investigation; so I got on to the mountain of horns and skulls, and picked out some beautiful specimens, which Mr. Hamlyn kindly gave me, in order to make sections, etc. I find that over the brain of the cow a strong roof of bone is thrown in the shape of an arch, so as to form a substantial foundation for the horns. This roof is not solid, but is again strengthened below by a series of hollow chambers, thus forming a structure uniting strength with lightness.

The problem now is, how to fasten the horn on each side on to this buttress. The horn itself must of course be formed of horn proper, *i. e.*, hardened hair. In the rhinoceros, we find a horn composed entirely of a solid mass of what is really a bunch of hair agglutinated together; but this kind of horn would have been much too heavy for the cow's convenient use. What is to be done? Why, hollow out the centre of the horn, of course; but stay—this will not do, because how is the horn to be supplied with blood-vessels?—in fact, how is it to grow? Let us see how it is done by the great Designer.

Cut the horn right across with a saw, and you will find inside another horn, only made of bone. If the section is made about one third of the way down the length of the horn, you will be able to pick out a piece of bone in the shape of a cone, on which, or rather round which, the horn proper has shaped itself. This bone fits the cavity with the greatest accuracy; it is as light as the thinnest paper, and yet as strong as a cone of tin. It is everywhere perforated with holes, which in life contained the nerves, the veins and arteries, and we know a cow has all these in her horns; nerves proved by the fact that cows do not like their horns touched, and they can scratch a fly off their hides with the top of the horn; arteries and veins, proved by the fact that a horn when broken will bleed, and that the horn of a living cow feels quite warm when held in the hand, besides which the nerves and arteries form a union between the internal cone of bone and the external covering of horn proper.

"If we now cut the rest of the horn into sections we shall find that the inside of the bony part is really hollow, but that very strong buttresses of bone are thrown about every inch or so, across the cavity of the horn in such a manner as to give it the greatest possible support and strength. I have cut a cow's horn and skull into several sections to show these buttresses of bone, and now that the preparation is finished, I have another specimen to show that there is design and beauty in all created objects.

PARIS MODES.

"All the dresses," says a correspondent of the *Hornet*, "fit closely to the figure; the bodies and skirts seem made in one; for the bodies descend very low over the hips, and their junction with the skirt is concealed by a scarf, which is tied half-way down the body in Eastern fashion. Tulle dresses are powdered with gold or silver, or are studded over with real gems. For those who have not a Golconda mine at their disposal, however, beads, representing precious stones, are being manufactured, and the dresses are studded with these. The effect of these bejewelled dresses at night is extremely effective. Spangles are much worn; even walking-dresses are being covered with them. In black, they have quite taken the place of jet. Steel spangles are put on gray dresses. It is the rule for the spangles to be of the same color as the dress. Sandals shoes are coming more and more into vogue. They are not so advantageous to the feet as plain boots, but they agree better with the semi-Grecian and semi-Oriental style of dress that is now coming into fashion. White sandals with white dresses, blue sandals with blue dresses, black sandals with black dresses, and so on. To look pretty they should reach half-way up the leg. Moliere shoes are worn for the morning alone and black shoes for the afternoon. For evening high sandals. All fashionable walking-dresses being made with very tight, long sleeves, buttoning at the wrist, two buttoned gloves are worn in preference to longer gloves. White lace cravats are uniformly worn round the neck. They are very becoming and very elegant-looking. Take a long strip of Brussels net, sufficient to tie round the neck, button it at each end with very fine lace, and your cravat is made. Tulle looks pretty, but is not considered *comme il faut*. As it will not wash either, it becomes more expensive than real lace. Feathers are worn in profusion, on hats and bonnets alike. Never were they so much worn. There is a perfect *furore* for them. Some hats seem covered with them. You cannot wear too many of them. They are beginning to be worn in the hair, also for evening dress, marabouts especially."

THE SWEETHEART AND THE WIFE.

Perhaps there is no more painful time in a woman's life than the time of transition, when the assiduous lover is passing into the matter-of-fact husband, and the wooer is gradually changing into the master. Women, who are so much more sensitive than men, more sentimental, too, and less content to trust in silence to an undemonstrative affection, are for the most part only happy when they are being made love to. It is not enough for them to be loved; they want to be told so twenty times a day, and to have the harmonies of life enriched by a crowd of "occasional notes" embroidering the solid substance by which they live.

Men, on the contrary, get tired of making love. When they have wooed and won, they are content to be quiet, and to take all the rest for granted. They are not cold, however, because they are secure; and to most, and those the best, practical kindness is better than flattery, security ranks before excitement and hysteria, and life passed in serene friendship, fearing no evil and needing no phrasing, is better than life passed in a perpetual turmoil of passion, where there are scenes and tears, and doubts and broken hearts, if there is not endless courtship and fatiguing demonstration. Now, the exact trust is just the lesson women have to learn, and in learning which they make or mar the happiness of life. It has to come to all, save in those very few exceptional cases where the man is as much a woman as his wife, and enjoys the parade of emotion. Fight against it as they will, the day has to dawn when the husband, pre-occupied with certain grave affairs in the office, forgets the little caress, passes by the love-bird name, ignores the small attention usually given or received—is, in fact, the man of business, pre-occupied and bothered, not the lover like husband, living only in the smiles of his darling. This day is the woman's touch stone of trust and common sense. If she bears her disappointment tranquilly, she is safe; if she weeps, sulks, remonstrates, obtrudes her caresses, though she makes good her position, that very moment she has lost ground for the future. She is no longer the placid, restful wife, whose presence soothes without a word, and whose love reposes in its silent trust; she is the *exigeante* mistress whose fancies have to be attended to, no matter at what cost of mental suffering, and who cannot forego her usual offering of attention and adoration, even for the sake of the man she says she loves. He, on his part, thinks that, if she really loved him, she would take him as he is—she would not find it so difficult to efface herself in his hour of trial, and, rather than add to his burden by her demands, she would help him to bear that with which he is already weighted by her unselfishness and sympathy. Caresses and attentions, and all the pretty follies of love, are for the idle hours and the cloudless sunshine; but the silent sweetness of married friendship, that is that for which men look in dark days, and the treasure on which they rest. Why cannot women learn reliance? they think. Why must they always need to be told again and again that which they already know, and begin to doubt as soon as they cease to hear? This is the first contest of nature in married life; but it is one wherein, if the woman is wise, she will yield without a murmur, and hide her disappointment as carefully as the Spartan boy hid his fox.

Love making is only an episode in the lives of men, if love is as much to men as to women, and friendship perhaps more. Women, on the contrary, would gladly prolong that love-making to the end of their days, and keep the husband the wooer to the last. Married to an undemonstrative temper, however warm and true a heart, they hold themselves aggrieved because they are only loved and not courted, only trusted and not flattered. They look back with tearful regret to the time when it was their privilege to grant and he was content to sue, and they do not see why there should be so much difference between insecurity and certainty, the fervor of beseeching and the calmness of content. If they are sillier than general, they try to spur him into the old fond demonstration by jealousy—to show him that if he despises, others honor, and that even marriage may have its broken fences and its dangerous issues. Sometimes the *ruse* succeeds, but at a cost far outweighing the gain; sometimes it fails, maybe from the man's simple trust and loyal faith; when it has been before now that the foolish moth has drawn nearer and nearer to the candle, and has at last burnt her wings forever, ruining her own life and his, because she liked the excitement of being made love to, and could not accept the quietness of marriage in lieu of the romance of courtship.

FASHIONABLE DOLLS.

A writer says *apropos* of the Christmas season: "In taste and sprightliness none of the modern toys has advanced in anything like the same degree with the dolls. We have in London an admirable maker of dolls of a pattern order, which exhibit a vast refinement of facial expression, numerous diversities of beauty and idiosyncratic character. These are works of art in their way, and not unworthy of an artist of ability. Diverse in character, these puppets therein surpass the fashionable dolls of Paris, which, although dressed *a la mode* of the most recent vagary, are of the same mould and type of form and feature. Strolling in the Rue de Rivoli a few weeks ago, we noticed the fashion of that hour was to group these puppets in tableaux of marriages, confirmations, baptisms, and all other social and religious ceremonies, except those which are funereal, but this omission is easily to be accounted for by those who recollect nearly all of the French dolls of high degree are of the gentler sex, and that etiquette forbids the attendance of ladies at funerals. Why the doll dealers of Paris affect femininity for their creations we do not know. It is certain that French boys do not appreciate dolls as much as their sisters do. Another thing bewilders us. Why are all French dolls blondes? Is it true that all French women are brunettes?"

WIT AND WISDOM.

One goose generally follows another.

If a man says something strange, beware to mock at it wantonly.

Do not dwell too long on your friend's praise; you will end in saying things against him.

Pride dries the tears of anger and vexation; humility those of grief. The one is indignant that we should suffer; the other calms us by the reminder that we deserve nothing else.

The habit of dissipating every serious thought by a succession of agreeable sensations is as fatal to happiness as to virtue; for when amusement is uniformly substituted for objects of moral and mental interest, we lose all that elevates our enjoyments above the scale of childish pleasures.

Do not cry out before the calamity has really happened.

The older the wise man gets the wiser he grows; the fool, when he ages, becomes an old fool.

Benjamin Franklin occasionally stumbled upon the truth. He said: "The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I should neither want a fine house nor fine furniture."

Three cry out but get no pity, viz: he who lends out his money without witness, the henpecked husband, and he who cannot get in one place and does not try another.

Many of us have to lament not so much a want of opportunities in life as our unreadiness for them as they come, and "it might have been" is oftener the language of our hearts, than complaining words. God sends us "flax" but our "spindle and distaff" are out of repair.—*Emma Bailey.*

Euripides was wont to say, Silence was an answer to a wise man; but we seem to have greater occasion for it in our dealings with fools and unreasonable persons, for men of breeding and sense will be satisfied with reason and fair words.—*Plutarch.*

TRIFLES.

A man in the western part of New York writes that the congregation wants a preacher, if he can be had, who is in possession of Jacob's ladder, so that he can preach to them on Sunday and then take his ladder and go to heaven and stay through the week and save the church the painful duty of supporting him. They have a good church with all the needed appendages in readiness.

In a certain family a pair of twins made their appearance, and were shown to their little sister of four years. It happened that whenever a prolific cat of the household had kittens, the prettiest was saved and the rest were drowned. When the twins were shown the child by the happy father, she looked at them earnestly, and, at length, putting her little finger tip on the cheek of one of them, looked up and said, with all seriousness possible, "Papa, I think we'll save that one."

An old fashioned couple who were waiting at the Central depot, in Detroit, the other day, to continue their journey westward, were strolling up Third Street and gazing around, when the woman espied one of the street cars of the city railway line, which happened to be empty at the moment. "That's a hoss car," replied her husband to her query. "So, that's a hoss car, eh?" she mused, mounting the step and looking in. "Wall, now, who'd ever think that they'd go and fix up cars as nice as this to ride hosses in!"

Max Adeler says: "A young man the other day sent me a story entitled 'My Grandfather's Wedding,' which begins in this way: 'When my grandfather was married you may be sure that I, young as I was, had looked forward to the occasion with intense interest.' I have not published the narrative yet, because it strikes me that there is a hitch in it somewhere; and I cannot find the Author to ask him to shed light on it. For one thing I want to ascertain just how young he was when that wedding occurred. I have a kind of an indistinct idea that he must have been a good deal of a child. But even then I can't exactly make the thing pile with some of the natural inferences from the case. Where, for instance, was the author's father all this time? and where—but perhaps we had better wait until we hear from the author. I feel somehow as if he has a mission to write fiction—fiction of the awful and deadly kind.

It takes faith and courage to publish a country paper in California. A lack of the first named quality leads the editor of the Calaveras *Chronicle* to moralize thus: "There is wood enough owing us for subscription to set a dozen Hindoo widows up in the suttee business, but for some reason or other delinquents are perversely adverse to yielding it up. One noble-hearted gentleman has supplied us at the office, but there are no more indications of fuel around my residence than there are of a good crop on the Sahara. Are things always to remain thus?"

Anxious mamma, to her brother-in-law, who is also the family doctor: "Oh, by the by, Alexander, I'm so glad you've come. I wanted to talk to you about baby. I can't understand why he doesn't speak yet." "Surely, he ought to by this time." Alexander: "Weel, ye see, Ann, ye just talk the very highest o' English, an' my brither, John, again, he just talks the very braidest o' Scotch, an' the puir bairn, ye see, it hasn't just made up its mind which side o' the house t'll just tak till."

Sambo wanted to buy some land, but had only half enough money. "Well," said the land agent, "the price is \$900, but I'll take \$450 and a mortgage for the balance in a year." Sambo scratched his wool. "But, I say, boss, spose a feller haint got no morgitch?" In vain the agent explained, when up steps Bill, and says, "I can lucidate that pint. A morgitch is dis yer: Spose you pays de boss \$450 down, and give yer word and honor ob a honest nigger to pay him de odder \$450 in a year; den spose on the very last day ob de year yer pays \$449 and don't pay him de odder dollar, why den de morgitch says de boss can jess take all de money and de land, and you don't have nuthin' not a cent." "Golly, boss, a morgitch makes a nigger mighty honest."

FALLING LEAVES.

The *Pictorial World* has the following: "It has been said that nothing is ever lost or thrown away in Paris, and this saying has received a curious exemplification in the published statement of what becomes of the fallen leaves raked up in the public grounds of that great city. All dead leaves, broken branches, etc., are always carefully removed, and are never allowed to accumulate on the ground, and recently we have been told what becomes of them. The dead leaves of the Palais Royal Garden belong by right to the person who has leased the Cafe de la Rotunde and the four pavilions, and who has also purchased the right to let out the chairs, to collect the ice from the fountain, etc., for all of which privileges he pays about 47,000f. per annum. He sells the leaves to one M. Sacristan, who makes manure of them. The leaves of the Tuileries Garden are much prized by horticulturists because they contain a great many leaves from the plane tree, which are valuable covering for seed plots. This one garden produces from 80 to 100 cart loads of dead leaves annually. Those from the Luxembourg Garden are preserved by the Administration, and are packed away to be used in Winter for covering tropical plants. The leaves of the Champs Elysees and from the other promenades are sent out to Passy to be used in the Government hothouses there.

A REGENT AND SERVANT.

Asa and Ira were brothers, whose farms lay side by side. When the young corn, the oats, and the barley were springing up, the weeds took advantage of the rich soil and came up with them.

"Do you see," said Asa, "what a hold the weeds are taking? There is danger of their choking out the crops entirely."

"Well, well, we must be resigned," said Ira. "Weeds as well as grain were a part of the Creator's plan."

"I can only be resigned to what I cannot help," said Asa. So he went to work and ploughed and hoed until the fields were clear of weeds.

"The army-worm is in the neighborhood," said Asa to Ira one day, "and is fast moving toward us."

"Ah!" exclaimed Ira, "it will surely destroy what the weeds have not choked out. I will immediately retire to pray that its course may be stopped."

But Asa replied, "I pray every morning for strength to do the work of the day." And he hastened to dig a trench around his land which the army-worm could not pass, while Ira returned from his prayers only in season to save a portion of his crops from its ravages.

"Do you see, Ira?" said Asa, another morning, "the river is rising, and our farms will be overflowed."

"Alas, it is a judgment upon us for our sins, and what can we do?" said Ira, in despair.

"There are no judgments so severe as those which our own sloth brings upon us," said Asa; and he went quickly and hired workmen, and they raised an embankment that withstood the flood, while Ira witnessed, with blank looks, the destruction of all his wealth.

"There is one consolation," said he; "my children at least are left me."

But, while Asa's sons grew up strong and virtuous men, among Ira's there were a drunkard, a gambler, and a suicide.

"The ways of the Lord are not equal," said Ira to his brother. "Why are you always prospering, while I am afflicted and cast down?"

"I only know this," replied Asa, "that heaven always helped me to meet my children's faults, as I met the weeds, the worm, and the flood; and never sent a petition heavenward without making Toil, my right hand servant, the messenger of my prayer. Work and pray."

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

Official Paper of El Paso County.

JANUARY 16, 1875.

THE LOCAL PAPER.—You owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able, high-toned a character as you would do from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the summation of the importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.—*New York Times.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A cross on the wrapper of the GAZETTE signifies that the subscription has expired, and that the paper will be stopped. Those who wish it to be continued are requested to renew their subscriptions as soon as they see the cross.

PREPAID POSTAGE.

The Law requires that, after January 1st, 1875, Postage on Newspapers must be prepaid by publishers. This is to give notice, therefore, that [illegible] copies of the GAZETTE sent out of the County, and that no extra charge will be made to subscribers.

[illegible] we understand, is still being [illegible]. In one, there is little [illegible] attempt at concealment; in the other, [illegible] arranged, [illegible]

We [illegible]

But [illegible]

[illegible] the three repeated [illegible] set themselves in [illegible] to the majority. The [illegible] Town Trustees, being [illegible] whether [illegible] shall be [illegible]

[illegible] growth of the Town during the past [illegible] through, as one of [illegible]

Three [illegible] ago, [illegible] growth of the Town [illegible] then [illegible] the hard [illegible] depression had already passed, [illegible] trafficking was going on and more talked of. Many inquiries for lots were being made of the Colorado Springs Company and of Real Estate Agents, but the great growth of the Spring, Summer, and Autumn was [illegible] year. [illegible] Within two weeks [illegible] been purchased for improvement [illegible] the weather [illegible] and [illegible] ses to be erected [illegible] than last year. We are not able to give the names of [illegible] upon the subject, but we [illegible] some twenty eight houses will probably be [illegible] within sixty days [illegible] fortunate to [illegible] taken [illegible]

That portion of the Town lying south of Pike's Peak Avenue and east of Tejon Street will be greatly improved, lots in that section having advanced largely within the past sixty days. Some five or six houses will be built at an early day in Addition Number One, lying south of Huerfano Street and west of Cascade Avenue. An active movement in the way of building has also been set on foot along Nevada Avenue, from Bijou northward [illegible] the part of Town, we hear [illegible] of a number of important improvements consisting of some fifteen to twenty stone and brick houses and stores.

In the way of business we think the outlook is good. There will be a considerable impulse given to mining in the mountains in localities tributary to us, while the Divide Country on the north, and the grazing region east and south of us, have received a considerable increase of population within the last twelve months.

The condition of affairs in the States has improved so much that business men and others will be able to leave home with greater safety than last year; we look, therefore, for a heavy increase in Tourist Travel during the coming Summer.

Taking all these things into consideration, we think that our busy and beautiful Town is in a fair way to maintain the reputation that past efforts have given her, as a community of as enterprizing, energetic people as can be found—well—on earth.

There has been considerable fever in Town of late, and we are informed by those who have taken the trouble to investigate the matter, that the cases have been most numerous in those parts of the Town where the wells are shallow and the flow of water into them is sluggish; in other parts of Town, where the wells are deeper and the water runs in more rapidly, there has been a comparative freedom from the sickness.

This points pretty plainly to the conclusion that the wells have something to do with the Fever, and we have little doubt that, if the water could be analyzed, it would be found that in those families in which there have been cases of fever, have been drinking water poisoned by seepage from the neighboring cesspools.

Scientific authorities are at variance on the question whether foul water originates Typhoid Fever or not, but they agree in emphatically declaring that water poisoned in the slightest degree by the excrement of a person suffering from the disease, is the surest way of propagating it. The cess-pool, the porous gravel, the well, the buckets, the water-pitcher are, in fact, a prolongation of the intestine of the fever-stricken patient, and the healthy person who may put the pitcher to his lips must almost inevitably drink the disease into his system.

It needs no argument, then, to show the necessity of effectually cutting the connection between the cesspool and the well. And this can only be done by getting rid of the former altogether. Those of our readers who are wise will lose no time in abolishing the pestilent abomination which poison both the air and the water on which their life depends, and substituting therefor the Earth-Closet. The expense need be but trifling; a zinc-lined box to receive the excreta will serve well enough, and the earth or ashes, which act as a deodorizer, can be thrown in once or twice a day. This latter, and the removal and emptying of the boxes will, of course, be an expense, but what is that in comparison with health and life? Moreover, people will soon learn that, if they are to grow much on our sandy soil, they must feed it with abundance of manure, and the product of the Earth Closet will be found to be one of the most valuable fertilizers which can be obtained.

Having got rid of the cess-pools, we incline to think that, the next thing will be to get rid of the wells, for it will be a difficult matter, in any case, to keep the water in them pure. And here, therefore, is another reason why we should have Water-works without much longer delay.

The remarks of "Money Lender," on the subject of Business Honor, which we publish below, are capable of a wider application than he gives them. Indeed, the principles which he insists upon must be adopted and acted upon almost universally, if they are to prevail at all. The merchant, or business man, is dependent upon others for the means to meet his own obligations; if his patrons are prompt and punctual in their Payments, he can be the same; if they keep him waiting for what is due to him, he is compelled to ask [illegible] take grace.

We [illegible] meaningly this that a merchant's obligations are any less binding upon him, because his customers may be dilatory in settling their accounts, but we mean that the customer's obligations to the merchant ought to be regarded as equally binding with that of the merchant to his banker. When anyone goes into a Store, and buys an article on credit, he virtually undertakes—even though there may not be a word said on the subject—to pay for it when the time fixed by custom comes for the presentation of the account. That undertaking, the customer should feel himself bound, as a man of honor, to fulfil punctually, and the merchant who gives the credit should feel himself as much entitled to a settlement of the account *on the customer's day*, as the banker does to a prompt redemption of the merchant's note.

To get business between the retailer and his customers down to a cash basis is, probably, impracticable, but the abuses which cling to the credit system must be cut off, if the Retailer's business relations with his creditors are to be such as they ought to be. And it rests with the Merchants themselves to bring about the reform.

If they will give their customers to understand that credit is to extend to a certain day—the first of the month, say—and no longer, and if they will withhold further credit in every case where Bills are not promptly settled, they will find themselves, as a rule, in a position to meet their own obligations with that promptness which they know is incumbent upon them. By adopting such a course, they would undoubtedly lose some amount of trade, but let them consider what they lose on the accounts which run on unpaid, from month to month—many of them to go, at last, into the Profit and Loss account.

BUSINESS HONOR.

[Communicated.]

In the old days of Scotland, when men borrowed money from one another, they went out together, and, standing bare headed under the sky, pledged faith that the debt should be paid, and paid on such a day. This was the only ceremony, and there was neither witness nor bond.

There is a story of a young Scot, who, having been away from home for years, returned, and wished to borrow money of an old nobleman in his native town. He offered him his note. "Na, na," said the old nobleman, "if ye canna trust yersel', I'll na trust ye," and he refused him the money.

The Scots are not alone in their high sense of honor. Many instances are recorded in our own country of Business Men who have sacrificed their all to keep and perform their obligations according to their letter and spirit. To-day, at the commercial centres of the country, a business man would feel his name dishonored if he allowed it to go to protest either as maker or endorser of paper,—guarding with equal care both sides of his bill-book.

I have known of farmers in the East, who would ride many miles through storm and wind to meet their notes at bank on the day of maturity rather than suffer the slightest discredit to their name and reputation.

How is it here in Colorado? Do business men keep their obligations according to their letter and spirit? Or do they, in a majority of cases, violate them?

Judging from observation, I feel safe in saying that a large majority of notes given in Colorado are not paid at maturity, and that endorsers who guarantee the payment of notes, and on whose credit and business standing the paper may be negotiated, do not seem to feel that they are equally bound with the maker of the note, and that their name suffers discredit until the note is lifted.

The Banks may justly be held responsible for a large share of this difference between the business men of the East and of the West. If they would do their business on the only sound business principle of requiring their customers to keep and perform their written obligations to the letter, allowing no further accommodations to the delinquent until all his paper, either as maker or endorser, is lifted, or properly arranged for, a healthy change would be wrought, and the business standard raised.

The practice of defaulting is the worst possible policy from a selfish point of view. *First*, it causes the merchant in every department to add to his prices to meet this uncertainty. *Secondly*, it tends to keep up injuriously high rates of interest. *Thirdly*, it is at the bottom of the lack of confidence felt and shown by moneyed men in Western investments and enterprises.

Beyond and above all this, it is dishonorable, it lessens self respect, and lowers the standard of true manhood.

MONEY-LENDER.

JUSTICE.

[Communicated.]

"What has become of the Special Watchman? He draws his salary regularly, but other duty I cannot learn of his performing." Such was the commencement of an article entitled "Danger," communicated to last week's GAZETTE, and signed "Observer."

We think the person who wrote it a very poor observer, especially at night, or he would at any and all hours see the Night-Watchman on duty.

On Monday night last, he no doubt saved the Town from being destroyed, by discovering and putting out several fires when everybody was asleep. Several of our merchants can testify to having been aroused at midnight by the Watchman to close transoms left carelessly open by them on retiring, thus endangering their own as well as others property. To my personal knowledge, the Watchman has not been off duty but two nights since his appointment, and then only by orders of a superior officer, when he was sent in search of an offender against the law. Great injustice has been done to the Night-Watchman by the publication of that article, and my only desire is that the error may be made public, and a faithful officer receive the credit due to his vigilance.

MERCHANT.

MANUFACTURES IN COLORADO.

[Communicated.]

Because there are so many cities in the East, whose wealth and prosperity are derived from their Manufacturing Establishments, there are many people who think that we have only to start Manufactures here on a large scale, and at once grow wealthy and prosperous too. The most sensible remarks on this subject which I have seen for a long time, were those which appeared in last week's GAZETTE, copied from a Greeley paper. They were exactly to the point, and I was glad to see them seconded by the GAZETTE, for it is in no way desirable for us to be expecting things which we cannot have in our present circumstances.

The history of Manufactures in all the settlements in this country,—from Jamestown, in Virginia, in 1608, to the very youngest of the manufacturing towns—has been such as was set forth in the article referred to: Manufactures begin in a small way, and grow with the country, and, as population and markets increase, they grow in magnitude and importance, and become the chief support of the towns and districts in which they are established.

When I remember the beauty and the value of one of those twenty year old Rhode Island Greening apple trees, which I left behind me in my old home, bearing full twenty bushels of fine ripe fruit, I think how I would like this Summer to have just such a tree in my garden in Colorado Springs; but common sense tells me that, if I ever have it, it will be several years hence. So, when we think of the big cotton or woolen-mills from which some hundred year old city derives the greater part of its prosperity, we may think what a benefit it would be to have such establishments here in Colorado Springs. But they cannot be had all at once, any more than the full bearing apple tree can.

There are some who think that, at any rate, the manufacture of woolen goods could be made profitable here, since so much of the raw material is grown in the surrounding country. Why, they ask, should we send the Wool two thousand miles to be made into goods, and then bring them all the way back again to supply our home wants? Why not manufacture the goods here, and save the double transportation?

By your permission, I will, in another communication, add a number of reasons to those given in last week's GAZETTE why Woolen Manufacture could not, at present, be made a success here.

The County Commissioners will be in session on Monday next, for the transaction of general business.

If we had Water-works, everybody would be grumbling about their pipes being burst.

The first thing our coal-merchants do in a morning is to look at the thermometer, and then—don't they rub their hands?

Burnham & Donavan still have that Arctic Soda Fountain. Call round, if you feel warm, and get "cooled off."

The Delinquent Tax-list for the County will shortly be published in the GAZETTE. Perhaps some people who have never yet had the pleasure of seeing their names in print, will experience that gratification.

Almost any of the cold mornings during this week, some little girls might have been seen on the Railroad picking up fragments of coal which had fallen from the passing cars—a sign that there are some people in Town who have not much money wherewith to pay Coal bills.

We shall probably know something about Colorado Weather, when we have had a few more years' experience of it. And then, perhaps, we shall be of Professor Gardner's opinion—that "the climate of the interior is *always exceptional*."

The Executive Committee of the College were in session on Monday last, the Rev. Mr. Sturtevant, of Denver, in the chair. The resignation of Professor Edwards, as Principal of the College, was received and accepted, and Mr. French was instructed to take charge until the end of the present Term, which will expire in about a month.

Josiah Mann, formerly of Colorado Springs, but recently of Rio Grande County, has been the lucky discoverer of a very rich Gold Mine in Summit County. An assay recently made gave the remarkable result of gold, 2,684.84 ounces, or $55,702.34 coin value to the ton, and silver, 93.32 ounces, or $120.66 coin value per ton. The ore was taken out at a depth of only 15 feet.

The Pike's Peak Rangers mustered at the Armory on Saturday afternoon last, when there was a Drill and an Inspection, followed by a discussion as to the best method of appropriating the Military Tax, which will shortly be handed over by the County Treasurer. The general opinion was in favor of the purchase of uniforms, and Messrs. Sherman, Donavan, and Barrett were appointed a Committee to obtain prices, etc. The Company will meet this afternoon for Drill and Target Practice.

Mr. N. L. Salisbury, our fur and hide merchant, having seen, in last week's GAZETTE, a statement of the amount of stock shipped from the Greeley Tannery, furnishes the following figures showing the amount of furs and hides shipped by him since Oct. 1, 1874. He says his account gives the Greeley figures a month in time, and yet beats them:—2,349 dry hides, $5,320.22; 5,093 sheep pelts, $1,832.10; 7,521 pounds of deer skins, $2,421.50; 1,555 pounds of antelope skins, $[illegible]5.55; 427 pounds of beaver skins, $[illegible]96.84; miscellaneous furs, $411.64. Total value, $13,747.65.

Dr. Cutter is about to build a residence on Huerfano Street.

"On time" has been the rule with the trains on the D. & R. G. road, all through the Cold Snap.

Hay has been going up. Cause—the thermometer has been going down. This is the equilibrium of Nature maintained.

The fact that, during the Cold Snap, it has several times been warmer on the top of Pike's Peak than at Colorado Springs, has led some of our citizens to think of buying residence lots up there, and making it their Winter abode.

At a spiritual seance in Canton, [illegible] a mother appeared to her son, who had poor health, and who was proposing to go to California, and she told him that he had better go to Colorado. Perhaps there is something in Spiritualism, after all.

A couple of wagon-loads of Buffalo-meat were brought into Town on Tuesday last, by Mr. Isaac Yaro, who obtained it, in a hunt of several days, along the line of the Kansas Pacific. A ready market was found for it, our butchers receiving [illegible] of all he had for sale.

The Denver *Times* says that in the event of the passage of the State bill, the Constitutional Convention will consist of 39 delegates. El Paso County will be entitled to one and three-quarters of these. There are plenty of three-quarter men lying around loose for us to choose from.

The Signal Officer at Denver has seen four Parhelia and two Paraselenae, and yet he is not happy—by the way, we are happy to mention, for the benefit of any of our lady readers who are not given to the study of big words, that it's the Parhelia, not the Paraselenae, which are the sun-shades.

The Town had a narrow escape on Monday night, no less than five fires having started during the high wind. Fortunately they were discovered almost as soon as they begun, and were promptly extinguished. Live ashes thrown out on to the ground, and fanned into a flame by the gale, were the cause, we believe, in every instance. We have cause to be thankful for the escape, but it almost seems that the more frequently we escape, the more careless we become.

Getting out a newspaper is no joke this cold weather. The boiler of our steam-engine has been burst by the frost, and our paper-stock is snowed up somewhere on the K. P. Nor are these material troubles the only difficulties under which we labor. The flowing streams of sentiment which, as everybody knows, we are wont to pour forth, are congealed into solid ice; the fertile soil of our imagination is buried beneath the snow, and the lively mercury of our wit is away down below zero. Our readers may imagine, therefore, what a struggle it has cost us to give them each their ten cents' worth of GAZETTE this week.

The contract for the completion of the School Building was let on Saturday last, to Messrs. Parker & Pinckney, the amount of their bid being $9,750, payment to be made in the bonds of the School District. Only three bids were received, and that of Messrs. Parker & Pinckney was the lowest, the highest being $12,[illegible], and the next $100 less. The contractors have already got to work, and they expect (if the weather should be favorable) to have the building ready for occupation by the beginning of June. The prospect is a matter for congratulation.

From the first of July next, we are to have a weekly mail to and from Hugo on the Kansas Pacific Road; at least, we judge so, from the fact that the Government advertizes for proposals for carrying the mail, from July 1st, 1875 to June 30, 1878, from Hugo to Colorado Springs, 85 miles and back, once a week; to leave Hugo, on Mondays, at 2 p. m., arrive at Colorado Springs on Wednesdays, at [illegible] m.; leave Colorado Springs on Thursdays at [illegible] m., arrive at Hugo on Saturdays, at 3 p. m. This may be a very wise and beneficial arrangement, but we scarcely see what end is to be answered. The correspondence between Colorado Springs and Hugo certainly does not average half a dozen letters a week, and is carried much more quickly by way of Denver than it can be by the proposed route. One more conundrum!

In a School not a hundred and fifty miles from Colorado Springs, there is a Teacher who is succeeding admirably in maintaining good order and discipline, though she seldom speaks a cross word. She has studied her pupils, and acquainted herself with the particular failing of each, and she has put upon the desks cautions which are exactly suitable to their occupants. So the scholar who is naturally of a talkative disposition sees the caution, "No conversation during School-hours," staring her in the face; the one who likes to write on little slips of paper and toss them to her companions, is confronted by "Miscellaneous Writing not allowed;" the girl who wants to recite her lesson as she learns it, is reminded that there should be "No moving of the lips in Study," and so forth. Other cautions are "No Communication;" "No looking behind, or attending in any manner to the business of others;" "No eating during School-hours;" "No unnecessary noise," etc.

There are three of our citizens—members of the Methodist Church—whom it is scarcely safe to ask whether prisoners will stand much chance of getting out of the new Jail. On Wednesday, they were looking over the building, and, whilst they were very attentively examining the interior of one of the iron cells, the lock, by some accident or other, was turned, and they found themselves in durance vile. The combined efforts of their brains and muscles were brought to bear in a vain attempt to get out, and their undignified cries for assistance failed to bring relief. Finally, however, when they were well-nigh frozen and completely disgusted with the jail and everybody connected with it, one of the workmen engaged on the building, went to their rescue, and they were set free. As they went home, they vowed a solemn vow that they would never do anything to subject themselves to incarceration within those iron walls—not even so much as the setting-up of a "spiritual wheel."

A dozen Mute scholars arrived at the Institute on Wednesday last.

Rev. [illegible] Haywood is building a residence on Nevada Avenue.

A movement is on foot for the organization of a Hook and Ladder Company.

E. Nab says that the weather is as fickle as a woman, and not half as lovely.

How many of those "new leaves" which were turned over three weeks ago, have taken back again?

"E. Nab" might have saved himself the trouble of writing to the Denver *News*. Our citizens were convinced of his foolishness long ago, and no further demonstration of it was needed.

At the meeting of the new Board of Directors of the First National Bank, the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—George [illegible] Stewart, President; [illegible] Maflin, Vice-President; Wm. S. Young, Cashier; James Knox, Assistant Cashier.

One of our young ladies, who has lately been giving some attention to Calisthenic and Gymnastic Exercises, was in a store the other day, when a couple of boys began to show fight at each other. No sooner was the declaration of war made, than she sprang over the counter with an agility which quite took the breath away from the few young gentlemen who were there keeping the stove warm.

Somebody went into the Bank the other day and asked Mr. Wolfe if he were one of the "old settlers" who got up the reports about the charming weather which was experienced in Colorado during the Winter season. Mr. Wolfe denied the soft impeachment,—said he had only lately come into the country, had never told anybody that the Winters here were mild and pleasant and Mid-Summerish, and thought that nobody would hold him responsible for any such statements.

From the Greeley *Tribune*: The Colorado Springs GAZETTE gives their number of buildings as 650, of which 289 were built the past year, at a value of $402,000. Coming after Greeley, this shows much more rapid progress, but we doubt whether the money value of improvements in Colorado Springs is equal to that of Greeley, with its twenty miles of city and forty-acre farms. It is certain that the increase of value of these farms, will be constant, and for many years, but the value of buildings will constantly decrease.—Does the editor of the Greeley *Tribune* suppose that Colorado Springs consists of nothing but houses? And does he not know that the value of "improvements" on farms will constantly decrease just as much as the value of "improvements" on town lots? If he means to convey the idea that the value of the land in and around Greeley is, or will be, more than the value of the land in and around Colorado Springs, that is another matter. And, even then, we should n't agree with him.

BELOW ZERO.

The "Cold Snap" which, in common with the rest of the Territory, and, indeed, with most of the country, we have just passed through, has been, so far as we can learn, the most severe and prolonged which has ever been experienced in Colorado. Day after day, the cold seemed to grow in intensity, and everything—including business and pleasure—was frozen up solid.

Considerable inconvenience has been the result, but not much actual suffering or loss.

So far as we have heard, the cold weather, even though it has been so long extended, has had little effect on cattle or sheep, the snow on the ground being light, and feed pretty good.

A number of people have been more or less frozen, but no lives, we believe, have been lost, although there has been more than one narrow escape. A man named George Burton lost his way on the prairie on Monday night, and was all but inanimate when at last he found his way to a house. Mr. Withrow, living near Baxley's Mill, had his ears so badly frozen that it is feared he will lose them. On the Fountain, below Town, a man named Munn had a very narrow escape; he was traveling from Fountain to Colorado Springs, and, when found by a passing team, was lying by the road-side in an insensible condition, his hands and feet being badly frozen. Several other instances, in which the danger was not quite so imminent, might be mentioned. Travel, of course, was to a large extent stopped, lumber-haulers, freighters, and others being afraid to expose themselves for any length of time to the pitiless cold.

The Kansas Pacific Road being blocked by snow, no Eastern Mail has been received for seven days, until yesterday, when a Mail which had been carried over the Union Pacific came to hand. The News-Dealers' counters have, therefore, been well-nigh bare, and the Postmaster and his Assistants have had an easy time. A number of our citizens, we understand, are passengers by the blockaded trains, including Mr. [illegible] Humphrey and his bride, Mr. C. [illegible] Stevens, Mr. [illegible] A. McIntire, and Dr. Sutherland. A recent telegram announced that Mr. McIntire had opened a Real Estate Office, and that he and Mrs. Humphrey had gone to housekeeping.

The "Cold Snap" gave way on Thursday night before a gale from the West, which came down from the Mountains with tremendous force, and continued through the night and through the most of yesterday, carrying with it clouds of dust, licking up the snow with marvelous rapidity, and over-turning or whisking along everything which was not well secured.

At the time we write (Friday evening) the temperature seems to be growing colder again, and clouds are gathering over the Mountains.

We are indebted to Mr. E. Copley for the following interesting notes on the Cold Snap, and its breaking up.

The cold weather of the past two weeks is said to be, by "old settlers," a new experience. Comparison with former years shows that it has certainly been unprecedented in the history of our Town. We may reasonably hope that it will ever remain exceptional.

The *mean* of three observations a day for the first 14 days of January, since the settlement of the Town, is as follows:

	7, a.m.	2, p.m.	9, p.m.	Mean.
1872	24.5	49.7	28.5	34.2
1873	22.5	42	26.3	30.3
1874	27	41	27.3	31.7
1875	3.3	18	14.6	12

This, for the length of time, shows a difference in comparison with other years, unprecedented, so far as I know, in any country. Heretofore, Colorado weather has shown a greater uniformity than that of any other portion of the United States.

To put the matter in another shape: the means for the same 14 days of the years 1872–74 inclusive, and of 1875 were:—

	7, a. m.	2, p. m.	9 p. m.	Mean.
1872-74	24.7	44.3	27.3	32
1875	3.3	18.0	14.6	11
	11.2	26.3	12.7	21

—Excess of cold in 1875.

That is to say, the mean temperature of the 14 days has been 21 degrees colder than the mean of the same period in the three former years of the Town's existence.

But even the observations as to the 14 days, fail to do justice to the comparison, for the first 3 days of this year were much the same as the corresponding days of previous years. If we take from the 4th to the 14th inclusive, we have the following mean temperatures:

7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	Mean
−2.2	3.2	12.[illegible]	7

Seven days of weather such as we may hope never to see again. The comparatively high temperature at 9, p. m., it should be noted, was owing to a great rise of the mercury on the evening of the 12th.

On the morning of the 13th the minimum reading of the thermometer at the U. S. Signal Station was 25 degrees below zero, the lowest the mercury has ever been known to fall to in this part of the Territory. At 7 o'clock, it stood at 17 below.

The figures from other parts of Colorado are not at hand from which to make a comparative statement; but sufficient is known to show that the cold has not been local, but that a comparison with former years would show a like difference in all other places in Eastern Colorado and Wyoming.

The cold spell has shown some curious phenomena. On the Summit of Pike's Peak, the means for the past two weeks have not been so low as they were during the same period of last year. The lowest reading on the Peak during the two weeks was 21 below, on the morning of the 9th, and this, up to this time is the lowest reading for the Winter. In Colorado Springs, on the same morning, it was 22 degrees below—one degree colder than at the summit of the Peak. The same difference has prevailed at other times. On the evening of the 8th at sun-down, it was 3 degrees below in Colorado Springs, 15 above on the Peak. On the morning of the 13th, it was 13 degrees warmer on the Summit than in Colorado Springs, and on the 14th, 17 degrees warmer. At Moraine Lake, on the Pike's Peak trail, elevation 10,200 feet, it was 28 degrees warmer than at Colorado Springs, on the 13th, and 27 degrees warmer on the 14th.

The prevailing wind during this cold weather has been from the south-east, but at times south, north-west and north; wind generally light, at times calm. From two to three inches of snow fell during the time of the cold weather—an unusual thing at this season of the year.

The breaking-up of this remarkable cold snap was due to the coming of a warm wind from the W. S. W., and was attended by some very interesting phenomena. In Colorado Springs, on Thursday morning, the mercury stood at 5:42, a. m., 22 degrees below; on Pike's Peak, at the same time, 5 degrees below. At 7, a. m., in Colorado Springs, 11 below; at Moraine Lake, at the same time, 16 above. The sun shone brightly all day, and early in the day the snow began to disappear from the Eastern and Southern slopes of the mountains at an elevation of about 10,000 feet, and by night had almost entirely disappeared to within 1000 feet of the Plains, on the mountains north of Manitou.

At about 2, p. m., the snow could be seen drifting at a very rapid rate from W. S. W. from the tops of the mountains west of Town. The temperature here at that time, (2:42, p. m.,) was 2 degrees above, after which it began to fall. By this time, the wind could be distinctly heard roaring on the mountains, and, as could be seen by the drifting snow, was blowing down the face of the mountains, to within from two to three thousand feet of the level of the Plains. By 4, p. m., the wind had reached the foot of the mountains; direction still W. S. W.

During all this time, the wind of the Plains was from the south-east. From and after 3, p. m., light fleecy clouds could be seen to form when the warm mountain wind came in contact with the cold wind of the plains. These clouds dissolved almost as soon as formed. When they appeared in the right position, they reflected all the colors of the rainbow. When the sun was nearly down to the mountains, there appeared on either side a pillar of light, of the rainbow tints, reaching from the ground to an elevation of about 20 degrees, caused by the sunlight falling upon the frozen particles of vapor in the air. This lasted until the sun went down. At sunset a fog formed all along the foot of the mountains, lasting for half-an-hour.

At 8, p. m., the mercury here marked 5 below; wind still S. E. At 8:30, the wind from the mountains struck us, and in a few minutes was blowing a gale from the west-south-west. The warmth was felt at once, and, at 9 o'clock (thirty minutes from the time the west wind struck us) the mercury stood at 43 above—a change of 48 degrees in an hour, and most of it in the last half-hour.

The wind continued a gale up to 9, a. m., of the next day, the temperature during the day ranging from 43 to 55; the maximum velocity of the wind 61 miles per hour.

The warm, heavy, and long-continued west winds, I have found, by long examination, to be caused generally, if not always, by storms along the Pacific Coast. Fine weather is to be expected after all such mid-winter gales, with the exception of an occasional day or two of cold.

GONE.

There is one man the less in Colorado than there was.

He came here last July, and, having acquired some peculiar ideas about Colorado weather, disposed of his umbrella at Kansas City, only to get off the cars at Colorado Springs in the midst of a drenching rain-storm. "How's this?" he yelled, as he came dripping into the hotel, "I thought it never rained in Colorado!" And he kept repeating that remark all day long to the disgust of every loafer present.

The next time that our attention was called to him was in November. We had just been favored with a slight snow-fall, and, as several of our people were discussing the advantages to be derived therefrom, up [illegible] this man, with an air of outraged confidence, and "How's this? I thought you never had any snow out here in Colorado. I thought cattle could do well here all Winter without any care. Is this your regular Winter weather? If it is, I'm going back."

The next time we saw him was last Thursday morning. The thermometer had indicated twenty or thirty degrees below zero the night before, and the indignation of this observing tender-foot knew no bounds. "How's this? I thought you never had any cold weather out here in Colorado. Is this your Italian Climate? A pretty Italian Climate this is! When do you expect another N. P. mail?"

On Thursday night, as we all know, the Cold Snap took a sudden departure on the wings of a great gale of wind from the south west. Yesterday morning, when the wind was blowing more fiercely than ever, and we were struggling towards Town, we again beheld the youthful and observant stranger, embracing a cottonwood with both arms as though for dear life.—As we approached him, he opened his mouth as though to speak, and, at the same time let go his hold of the cottonwood in order to pull a pebble out of his eye. The movement was injudicious; for, no sooner had he loosened his grip on the tree than a sudden gust lifted him from the ground and away he went eastward at the rate of a hundred miles an hour, and never touched ground again till he reached Kansas City, where he was picked up six hours afterwards, alive but in a fearfully mangled condition. His last words, as reported to us by telegraph, were: "How's this? I thought they never had any very hard winds in Colorado. Do you call that a fine climate?" and then he died.

THE CHURCHES.

During the absence of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, the Rev. Mr. Munger, of Lawrence, Mass., will occupy the pulpit of the Congregational Church. Professor Edwards will resume the pastoral charge of the Church on his return.

A Sunday School was organized, in connection with the Congregational Church, on Sunday afternoon last, when about 50 scholars were put into classes.

The following have been elected officers of the Baptist Church for the present year:—Trustees, Messrs. [illegible] S. Charles, C. [illegible] White, and [illegible] A. Colburn; Treasurer, [illegible] A. Colburn.

The annual meeting of the members of the Unity Church was held on Monday evening, when the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the year: Judge Rance, Major McAlister, and Messrs. Whipple, Fairfield, Crissey, Barnes, and Conant.

Revival meetings have been held every evening during the present week at the Methodist Church. Dr. Crary and the Rev. Mr. Millington have had them in charge. The meetings will probably continue during the coming week.

The Sociable of the Baptist Church will be held at the residence of Mrs. C. E. White, on Pike's Peak Avenue, on Thursday Evening next, when all are cordially invited.

The Unity Chapel, on Cascade Avenue, having been completed, will be opened to-morrow evening, when the Rev. Mr. Webster will preach. The Chapel is a plain, neat building, with ante-room and vestry, and is capable of seating about 200 people. It has been furnished with 160 chairs.

The young people of the Presbyterian Church will have a Sociable, next Thursday evening, at the residence of Miss Aiken. A hearty invitation is extended to all the friends of the Church.

An Election of Officers took place at the Presbyterian Sunday School on Sunday last, when the following appointments were made:—Superintendent, R. W. Anderson; Assistant-Superintendent, Secretary, and Treasurer, E. S. Nims; Assistant-Secretary, Albert Knox; Librarian, F. G. Beattie; Assistant-Librarian, [illegible] B. Snyder; Organist, Miss Kittie Aiken.

PERSONAL POINTS.

The Denver *Times* reports that Martha A. Karns has been declared a bankrupt at Cheyenne.

We regret to state that the Rev. Jonathan Edwards has resigned his charge of the College, and will shortly go East. He proposes, however, to return in the course of a few months.

Professor E. N. Bartlett has engaged in the Real Estate business, as will be seen from his card in another column.

We had the pleasure yesterday of shaking hands with Capt. Howard Schuyler, who paid a flying visit to Colorado Springs, on his way East from California. His many friends will be glad to know that he is looking well, both in health and spirits, and that he purposes to make a longer stay here on his return.

FROM CANON CITY.

By our Special Correspondent.

After a pleasant ride up the valley of the Arkansas, from Pueblo, the cars of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway deposited me at this pleasant town—destined, before long, to be one of the most attractive resorts of health and pleasure seekers in this part of Colorado, and one of the most attractive points, also, for capitalists and men of enterprize.

This was my first visit to Canon City, and I was agreeably surprised by the knowledge which I gained, during my short stay, of the many and varied resources, which it possesses, and which will conspire to raise it to a position of great importance in the future.

Its sheltered situation, its Grand Canon, its warm mineral springs, make me long as I have to read, how to all large numbers of the invalids who are coming into the Territory each year in increasing numbers, to gain the benefit of its bracing air and waters. We have only to consider what hosts of people are attracted to the Hot Springs of Arkansas to be convinced that, when the character and the virtue of the mineral waters of Canon City are more fully known—as they will be, if they are, by so many thousands of invalids, seeking, and finding, health—they will be the Mecca to which crowds of health seeking pilgrims will turn their steps [illegible]

[illegible] the best [illegible] metal use in the [illegible] and the finest ore of iron, which [illegible] to the Town, together with [illegible] and inexhaustible water power offered [illegible] doubt that here [illegible] of the future manufacturing [illegible] Walsh the row manufactory [illegible] Meeting into manufacture [illegible] power to have their machinery [illegible] Colorado seems the at[illegible] such tempting [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Prosser informs me that he proposes to make the institution, as far as possible, self sustaining, as he is inaugurating a system of labor which will insure employment for all. The warden is very well liked. His administration of discipline is mild, yet firm, and he bids fair to give ample satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Mr. R. E. Strahorn, agent and correspondent of the Rocky Mountain *News* is in town looking after the interests of that journal. Mr. Berry of the *Agriculturist* passed through this locality just before the holidays. His letters to that paper from Canon and Wet Mountain Valley are the subject of much favorable comment here.

Mr. H. T. Rickard, the excellent Postmaster at this place, as also C. W. Lallat, one of the leading druggists, have placed me under special obligations for favors shown. Postmaster Rickard is also a man like clock work. He has been resident of Canon since 1869, is thoroughly posted, and has a host of warm friends.

Since my arrival I had the pleasure of meeting H. H. Bangs, the genial and efficient sheriff of the county, who kindly gave me much desired information.

I found Dr. Thomas H. Craven, the popular County Treasurer at his office. As Don Pratt would say, he is the "Prince Consort of the Treasury" and watches the coffers of Fremont with as much energy and unwearing vigilance as Gen. Spinner does those of the Government at Washington.

POTOMAC.

PIONEER BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned Annual Meeting of the Pioneer Building and Loan Association was held on Monday evening, when the following report was adopted, and the election of officers for the coming year was postponed until the next meeting.

Report of the Auditors of the Pioneer Building and Loan Association for the Year 1874.

The Pioneer Building and Loan Association commenced, on the 4th day of February A. D. 1874, so this report only embraces 11 months.

The Association organized and commenced with the full number of shares taken, viz. 500 shares, of $200 each, with monthly dues of $1.00 per share. The money being sold to the highest bidder, each month, and securities taken therefor on the purchasers, Real Estate, with interest at one per cent. per month on the face value of the shares bid off. Consequently the real value of the shares, on the first meeting was only nominal, there having been but $1.00 per share paid in, and the expenses of organization being considerable.

Since that time it has gained in the confidence of the people, as they have had a chance to see some of its working results, and the shares are now worth $21.89, showing that in eleven months the shares have nearly doubled in value, considering the actual value, the amount paid in per share, viz $11.00. The shares would now be of greater value, but our expenses have been quite large, for the first year, in fact much larger than they will be for any succeeding year. Our Printing is all done, Stationery and Books purchased, which will not occur again, and we can confidently expect, our shares to be worth $500.00 by the end of 1875.

CREDITS.

Received for Admission Fees	$ 111.00
" Dues	3177.00
" Fine money	31.00
" Interest	93.00
" Loan for Fees	1.00
" Fines	7.00
Amount Due and unpaid	1271.00
Due stockholders	22.00
	$4761.00

DEBIT.

Salary Secretary	$ 300.00
Articles of Incorporation	5.00
Recording fees	2.00
Stationery	10.00
Expense	65
Interest on Due stockholders	9.00
Printing	92.00
Sundry notes	25.15
Rent of Hall	7.00
Salary of Secretary	114.00
Loan out Dues unpaid	127.00
Credits, dues advanced	22.10
Balance on hand	2122
	$4761.00

The highest sale during the year was $112.2 per share, or at 56.10 per cent.

The lowest was at $50.05, or at 25.25 per cent.

The average sale was at 47.56 per cent.

Whole number of shares in force 498.

Whole number of loans 54.

Value of shares, $21,845.00

Very respectfully submitted.

W. B. SHERMAN,
A. H. BARRETT,
M. E. IRVING,
Auditors.

THE WEATHER ON THE DIVIDE.

A correspondent, living at Southwater, writes as follows:—

Some of the older settlers of Colorado have vague ideas that the "Divide"—which is a term of very comprehensive signification, covering, as it does, an area of country from one to a dozen miles wide and twenty or thirty long—is a terrible place in Winter, given over to un-ending storms and arctic frosts. This is a great mistake. The snow-fall is greater than at Denver or Colorado Springs, and the temperature averages much lower in Summer than in other parts of the Territory having a lesser altitude. But in Winter the range of the mercury is little, if any, greater than in the most favored spots.

During the last "cold snap," the following was the thermometrical record:

Jan. 4,	"Blue Monday,"	7, a.m.—12°, 2 p.m.,	18°
" 7,		7, a.m.—12°, 2 p.m.,	10°
" 8,	"Blue Friday,"	7, a.m.—16°, 2 p.m.,	0°
" 9,		7, a.m.—12°, 2 p.m.,	21°

The ground has remained bare most of the time thus far, and stock running at large is doing well. Good beef can be selected from any of the herds.

This portion of Colorado is destined to become the most famous dairying region on the Continent.

Mr. Cunning Sweet has purchased his interest in the Union Block of Messrs. Abbott & Spears, of New York City, for the sum of $7,500.

THE NEXT NATIONAL BANK.

The annual election of Trustees of the First National Bank was held on Tuesday last, resulting in the election of the following gentlemen:—George F. Stewart, F. L. Martin, Wm. E. Bowman, E. A. McIntire, A. A. McGovney, Wm. E. Young, and Henry Nourse.

These gentlemen are well known as among our leading business men, with the exception of Mr. Nourse, who is a gentleman of ample means, from Geneseo, Illinois, and who is now, and has been for some years, a Trustee of the First National Bank of that place. Mr. Nourse is at present staying at Manitou, and intends, we believe, to make this place his home for at least the greater part of the year.

The success of the First National has more than satisfied the most sanguine hopes of its projectors. More than one-half of the business men of the Town are now doing business with it, as its books will show; and there is the fullest assurance that it will continue to be both prosperous and profitable.

THE FIRE COMPANY.

About half-a-dozen of the members of the Fire Company assembled at Mr. Prance's office, on Tuesday evening, in answer to the call for the adjourned Annual Meeting. These waited for a considerable time, in hope of a quorum, and discussed a number of subjects relating within the province of the Company; but, at length, they were compelled to adjourn without coming to order, and went to their homes vexed that they had left their warm fires to attend to a public duty in which so little interest is taken.

We suppose we may now consider the Fire Company as a defunct institution. Thus we are without even the semblance of an organization for service in case of fire. The hydrant stands with its cylinders full of ice, and the acid trickling in streams over the brass-work. The cisterns would be almost useless, as no means have been provided for drawing the water from them. And yet we consider ourselves an energetic and wide-awake community.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.

On the motion of our fellow-citizen, Mr. W. T. Wood, the Territorial Stock-Growers' Association unanimously adopted the following resolution at their Convention last week:

Resolved, That the Colorado Stock-Growers' Association deeply regret the feelings of hostility which exist in certain parts of this Territory between the owners of cattle and sheep respectively, and give our unequivocal censure to any and all acts of hostility on the part of either interest; that we freely recognize the equal rights of each party to the peaceable use and occupation of such ranges as they may respectively acquire title to, without hindrance or molestation; that we believe the feeling of jealousy and hostility between the two interests is in most cases unfounded, and that the two may exist harmoniously within reasonable distances, provided just and courteous respect and consideration be had for each others' rights; that we believe it easily practicable, as well as eminently desirable for the respective owners of cattle and sheep, in each neighborhood where their rights to the public grazing grounds seem to conflict, to meet and amicably adjust the division of the common range in such a way as shall be mutually just and satisfactory; that we cordially recommend such amicable meeting and adjustment in all localities where the sheep and cattle interests seem to conflict.

A resolution authorizing the President of the Association to call a meeting, in conjunction with the President of the Sheep-Growers' Association, of stock and sheep growers, to be held on the 16th instant, for the purpose of settling the present troubles, was also adopted.

ODD FELLOWS' INSTALLATION.

Manitou Lodge No. 18 was instituted here on the 19th of October, 1872, with five Charter Members—A. C. Barrett, P. A. Simmons, M. S. Corbin, J. S. Cutter, and E. G. Gould. The Lodge was instituted by G. Rep. John Gray, specially delegated by the Grand Master for that purpose. After permanent organization, three members were added to the Lodge by initiation, the ceremony being conducted by G. Rep. Gray.

The Lodge has increased from its original number five to about forty members, among them being many of our best citizens.

Owing to a change in this Jurisdiction (Wyoming going out) the number of the Manitou Lodge was changed by the Grand Lodge, October 22d, 1874, to No. 15.

On Friday evening of last week, the officers for the present term were installed in public, at City Hall, by District Deputy Grand Master, A. C. Barrett, assisted by P. G. Cleveland, Henderson, Gaston, and Marsh.

The officers installed were:—

Peter Decker, N. G.
W. S. Jenkins, V. G.
J. T. Taylor, R. Sec.
J. P. Orance, Treas.
S. W. Quinn, Permt. Sec.

After which the N. G. made the following appointments: T. M. Somerville, War.; C. P. Downing, Cond.; Chas. Barton, I. G.; A. N. Barrett, R. S. N. G.; A. J. Downing, R. S. V. G.; M. L. Vark, L. S. V. G.; H. C. Lutz, R. S. S.; W. E. Cayton, L. S. S.; C. F. Evens taking his seat as P. G.

The installation was witnessed by a large number of our citizens, many of whom, for the first time, saw some of the inside workings of the "Secret Organization."

After the installation, the room was cleared for Dancing, which was kept up with spirit until about 3 o'clock in the morning, all enjoying themselves heartily.

We wonder who took the echo of the Greeley *Tribune* that the grasshoppers were three inches deep on the ground at Colorado Springs last Summer. It must have been the same man that told him a tree since there was a lack of water.

The Saguache *Chronicle* discourages the ardent spirits who want to get to the San Juan country right away. It says: We are somewhat surprised that so many miners and others are so eager to get off to San Juan that they can't wait for Spring to open, and some of them are starting almost every day for the Lake district. We think it not advisable to start for that country at this time, because there is much risk in going into a wild and almost unexplored region of mountains at this season of the year. No prospecting can be done to any advantage during the Winter months, and the risk to be incurred is too great for the small probability there is of striking anything before the Summer months. The late discoveries in the Lake district have set our boys into a fever of excitement, and during the present week we have heard a score of them planning to start immediately. We caution all of them to wait, the fact that the road is now open and free of snow, clear through to the mines, is no indication that it will continue so any length of time, and those who are in comfortable quarters in this pleasant valley, would do well to remain here until the opening of another Spring.

Denver makes a very good showing for the past year. The total number of buildings erected was 460, at the estimated cost of $937,670. In some few branches of business there was a falling off as compared with last year, but in other branches gains have been made, so that there has been some increase when the total amount of business is considered.

BORN.

RUCKER.—In Colorado Springs, on Thursday morning last, to John Rucker, a son.

COLORADO SPRINGS MARKET REPORT.

Groceries.

Apples, dried, ℔ lb	$ [illegible]	30
Blackberries dried, ℔ lb	[illegible]	20
Beans, ℔ lb	[illegible]	7
Coffee, Rio, ℔ lb	25@	30
Coffee, Java, ℔ lb	30@	45
Corn Meal, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cherries, dried, ℔ lb	35@	40
Currants, dried, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal Oil, ℔ gallon	[illegible]	40
Lard, ℔ lb	18@	20
Prunes, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raspberries, red, ℔ lb	40@	45
Raisins, ℔ lb	[illegible]	25
Sugar, brown, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, extra C, ℔ lb	[illegible]	13
Sugar, A coffee, ℔ lb	[illegible]	15
Sugar, cut loaf, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, powdered, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tea, green, ℔ lb	75@	1 25
Tea, black, ℔ lb	75@	1 50

Butter and Eggs.

Butter, state, ℔ lb	30@	35
Butter, ranche, ℔ lb	25@	30
Eggs, state, ℔ dozen	[illegible]	40
Eggs, ranche, ℔ dozen	[illegible]	50

Vegetables.

Beets, ℔ lb	[illegible]	5
Cabbage, ℔ lb	[illegible]	6
Onions, ℔ lb	[illegible]	8
Potatoes, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]

Fruits.

Apples, ℔ lb	[illegible]	8
Cranberries, ℔ quart	[illegible]	25

Meats and Game.

Beef, ℔ lb	[illegible]	15
Buffalo, ℔ lb	[illegible]	15
Chicken, dressed, ℔ lb	15@	20
Mutton, ℔ lb	8@	[illegible]
Pork, ℔ lb	[illegible]	15
Quail, ℔ dozen	[illegible]	75
Sausage, ℔ lb	[illegible]	15
Veal, ℔ lb	[illegible]	[illegible]

Flour, Grain, Hay, Etc.

Bran, ℔ 100 lb	[illegible]	2 25
Corn, ℔ 100 lb	[illegible]	2 75
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lb	3 25@	3 50
Chops, ℔ 100 lb	[illegible]	3 00
Flour, ℔ sack	3 75@	4 25
Hominy, ℔ lb	[illegible]	7
Hay, ℔ ton	25.00@	30 00
Oats, ℔ 100 lb	[illegible]	3 25

Lumber.

Common, ℔ thousand	[illegible]	25 00
Flooring, clear, ℔ thousand	[illegible]	40 00
Flooring, dressed, ℔ thousand	[illegible]	0 00
Flooring, rough, ℔ thousand	[illegible]	35 00
Lath, Colorado, ℔ thousand	[illegible]	0 00
Stock Boards, rough-select, ℔ thousand	[illegible]	35 00
Shingles, Colorado, ℔ thousand	[illegible]	5 50

LOOK HERE.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery of every quality and color at White's, and *cheap*, too.

RUCKER'S "Ranch" is on Tejon Street, in Union Block.

When you dig a well, and want a rope for it, remember that you can get it for 18 cents a pound at White's.

Don't know RUCKER? Why, he is the Grocery-man.

White is selling Wash tubs at cost. He is now closing out his stock of Groceries, and there is a chance for Bargains of every kind. Call at his Store on Tejon Street.

Money saved is money earned, and by buying of RUCKER you act wisely.

White sell No. 1 White-fish, 15 lb. kits for $1.75.

Dried fruit of every variety at the Ranch.

Countrymen buy of Rucker. Ranchmen, buy at the Ranch. Sensible people visit the Grocery in Union Block. Mountaineers are enquiring for RUCKER'S. Everybody is on the look-out for the Cheap Place. Stop and think if RUCKER does not sell cheap. You know his goods are all first-class. Then all buy of him.

Messrs. DARKER & GATES, late of Ottawa, Kansas, have opened Photographic Rooms on Huerfano Street, for the purpose of taking all kinds of Portraits, Views, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COMFORT FOR INVALIDS.

Elastic Hair Wool Mattresses to be had from Hugh A. Boyd, Nevada Avenue, back of the Hunt House.

WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, LOST, FOUND, CAUTION.

Advertisements under these and similar headings, will be classified as below, and published at the following rates: 25 cents per line for the first insertion; 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

FOR RENT.—Several elegant Rooms, suitable for either Offices or Sleeping Apartments. Enquire of GEORGE HAMILTON, Huerfano Street, Colorado Springs.

FOR SALE.—Desirous of changing my business, I offer for sale in Colorado Springs, my property, consisting of a Dwelling House, situated on Lots [illegible] in Block 42, and Lot 10 in Block 52, on Tejon Street and Platte Avenue; also an outlying Tract joining the Fair Ground, under ditch and improved; also a good Dairy-Ranch, plenty of water, 160 acres, and has $600 worth of Buildings, consisting of House, Corrals, Stables, etc., situated 2 miles from Town. Price, $1,000 for Ranch. Terms easy. For information, address JOHN LAIZE, P.

WANTED.—A girl to help take care of a child. Apply to Mrs. FOUT, Corner of Cascade Avenue and St. Vrain Street.

FOR SALE.—One Ten-Acre Tract, three-fourths of a mile south of town, across the Fountain.

One-half block on Roger Street, east front, between Monument and Cache la Poudre Streets.

Lots one, two, three, and four, in block two hundred and eight, one block east of College Grounds. These are acre lots, and fenced, with trees set out around them.

Lots fifteen and sixteen, in block seventy-two, on Nevada Avenue, east front.

Lots one and four, in block three, corner of College Grounds, on which is my house and barn. In my garden are six varieties of strawberries, four kinds of raspberries, one black-berries, three kinds of currants, eight varieties of grapes, with plums, cherries, pears, also apple trees, also some ornamental trees and shrubs. There is a greenhouse of 450 feet of glass, well stocked with plants.

Terms, one-half cash, balance in one year at twelve per cent. interest.

I also have three lots on Corona Street, 200 feet front, to sell on time if improved at once.

S. C. KIMBALL.

FOR SALE, or TO LET.—My Late Building, now occupied as a Boarding House, next door east of Huggins' Jewelry Store. Also, my Farm of Five Acres, with House and Stable, forming the N. E. angle of the town. Also, several eligible Town Lots in different parts of the town. Also, a number of Portable Houses. All on favorable terms. M. G. SAFFORD.

Jan. 13, 1875.

FOR RENT.—A well-built seven-roomed house, and three lots enclosed with fence; stable, etc. Centrally located. Apply to CHAS. CAVENDER, over People's Bank.

FOR RENT.—A house with four rooms and pantry, on Kiowa Street, next to the one occupied by the undersigned. Also three good rooms in Stewart's building, on Cascade Avenue, two buildings north of the Colorado Springs Hotel. Rent low. Enquire of G. H. STEWART, at the First National Bank.

FOR SALE.—Dairy Ranche of 160 acres, 60 or 70 acres of good Timber, 25 or 30 acres for Gardening or Farming; 7 splendid Springs; plenty of Water for Irrigating Purposes; 12 acres fenced; a House with 3 Rooms, and other buildings; situated 4 miles south of Colorado Springs. Will be sold cheap. Enquire of LEW WATKINS, or WILKES & SWEET.

WANTED.—A situation to Cook or do General House-work. Apply at office of N. L. SALISBURY, on Huerfano Street.

FOR SALE—LUMBER.—Contractors and builders will do well to call on WM. M. JACKSON, before purchasing lumber elsewhere.

NOTICE.

There will be a Meeting of the Stockholders of the MONUMENT DITCH CO. at Monument, March 1st 1875, at two o'clock, P. M., to diminish the Capital Stock of said Company, to four thousand dollars; to amend the By Laws of said Co., and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

D. McSHANE, President.
O. B. DUNLAP, Secretary.

LUNKY JOHN,
ALLEN FEACHOUT, - Trustees.
W. CURNAHAN,

ORDINANCES OF THE TOWN OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Colorado Springs:

SECTION 1. No person shall have or keep within the limits of the Town of Colorado Springs, any house or place for the selling or giving away of any Intoxicating or Malt Liquors; nor shall any person having control of any premises within said Town suffer any such liquors to be sold or given away on any part of such premises.

SEC. 2. No person shall within the limits of the Town of Colorado Springs, sell or give away any Intoxicating or Malt Liquors.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this Ordinance shall prevent the selling of Intoxicating or Malt Liquors in good faith, and without intent to violate this Ordinance, for purposes purely Sacramental or Medicinal; provided that no such liquors shall be sold for medicinal purposes unless the buyer shall present to and leave with the seller thereof, in each and every case, a certificate from some reputable, practicing resident physician of the Town of Colorado Springs, signed by him, stating that such liquors are necessary as a medicine and giving the quantity thereof, such certificate being good only for the quantity specified therein, and for one purchase only. In no case shall liquor be sold to be drunk in or about the premises where sold.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this ordinance shall prevent the sale of Alcohol for purposes purely mechanical.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined, for each offense in a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the town calabouse, or such other place as may be designated by the Town Trustees, for not less than twenty days nor more than sixty days.

SEC. 6. An ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to prevent the Manufacture and Sale of Liquors," being chapter nineteen of the ordinances of the town, passed December 22d, 1873 and all other ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance, shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force after the publication thereof according to law.

SEAL. JAMES T. WILSON, Pres.

T. H. TURNHAM, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS George L. Hanley and his wife, Delia E. Hanley, by deed of trust dated the first day of December, A. D. 1873, and duly recorded by the Recorder of El Paso County, Colorado Territory, on page 97 in book H, of the records of said county, did grant, bargain, sell, and convey to me, the undersigned, Charles H. White, as trustee, all the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of two certain promissory notes of even date therewith and particularly described in said deed of trust,

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of said notes and interest thereon, and application on having been made to me by the legal holder thereof, public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust and by virtue of the power granted to me in and by the same, I shall, on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House in Colorado Springs, in said County, sell at public auction, for cash, the premises described in said deed of trust, viz: Lot number seventeen (17) in Block of [illegible] in the Town of Manitou, in the County and Territory aforesaid, and all right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the said George L. Hanley and his wife, Delia E. Hanley, and their heirs and assigns.

CHARLES H. WHITE, Trustee.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between A. Peck and Thos. Moore is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Peck resuming the business of the Meat Market on Huerfano Street, where he will be glad to see all his old customers, and many new ones.

Mr. Moore takes the Machine Shop and Laundary, and will make that business a specialty.

Accounts of the old firm are in the hands of Mr. Peck, at the Meat Market, and *must* be settled up.

A. PECK.
THOS. MOORE.

Jan. 1, 1875.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, } ss.
EL PASO COUNTY.

In Probate Court of said County, in the Matter of the Estate of ADA C. McKINSTRY, deceased.

All Persons having claims against the Estate of the said ADA C. McKINSTRY, deceased, are hereby notified and required to exhibit the same to me, or to the Probate Court of said County, in said County of El Paso County, for settlement, on or before the first Monday of February, A. D., 1875.

CLARINDA SWEET, Administrator.

CHARLES E. AIKEN,
Naturalist and Taxidermist,
OFFICE ON WEBER ST., NEAR HUERFANO,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.
Orders may be left at Odle & Aiken's Grocery.

COAL! COAL!
HAVING TAKEN CHARGE OF THE
FRANCE COAL
BUSINESS,
I am now prepared to deliver this Coal to Consumers, at
$5.00 PER TON.
TRIALE TON, $2.50. To those who have not tried it, I will deliver ten pounds, and if they do not like it, will charge them nothing. All we ask is a fair trial.
Leave orders at Capt. France & Co's Office, Odle & Aiken's Grocery Store, or at Barnes' Hardware Store.
Yard on Union Street, near Sweet's Feed Store. Office at Odle & Aiken's Grocery.
J. E. ROZ, Agent.

MUSIC.
Lessons on the Piano-Forte given at Pupil's Residence.
Apply to Miss COX, at Miss Grimes's, corner of Cascade and Pike's Peak Avenues.

KERSTENS & PETERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Gems, Cloth, Dropping, Envelopes,
RAG AND STRAW, WRAPPING,
MANILLA
HARDWARE, TEA PAPER, TWINES, ETC.
No. 407, BLAKE STREET,
DENVER, - COLORADO.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
WILSON COAL!
Good Coal! Clean Coal!
Coal that Burns!
Coal that makes Heat!
Coal Free from Smoke!
Coal free from Soot!
Don't Buy poor Coal when you can Buy
THE WILSON COAL.
Best in the Market.
Five Dollars per Ton.
Orders left at
WILSON'S LIVERY STABLE,
will receive prompt attention.

Commence the New Year with a Clear Conscience, and Buy
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
GROCERIES
TO BE FOUND AT
RUCKER'S "RANCH,"
UNION BLOCK,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

BUENA VISTA HOUSE.

COLORADO MILITARY ACADEMY.
Classical and Scientific Courses. First Freshman class of 16 already entered. In connection is an
ORIENTAL LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT,
having the two-fold design of giving such instruction as is best adapted to the attainments of pupils of all ages; as well as to fit for College.
BOTH SEXES ADMITTED.
Convenient buildings, provided with new School Furniture, of best quality, are eligibly located on Tejon street, opposite upper Square.
Instruction in Spanish, German, French, Music, Vocal and Instrumental, Drawing and Painting at Professors' charges.
For Circulars, etc., address
PROF. JONA. EDWARDS, A. M., or
S. T. FRENCH, A. B., Principal Prep. Dept.
Colorado Springs.

CANON CITY MINERAL SPRINGS.
HOT AND COLD SODA BATHS.
A NEW AND THOROUGHLY FITTED
Bathing Establishment
is now completed and ready for the accommodation of invalids and others who desire to use the waters of the celebrated
HOT SPRINGS AT CANON CITY.
Prof. Loew, of the Wheeler Expedition, has pronounced the Hot and Cold Springs "the best mineral waters of the West, which he has analyzed," and he compares them to the celebrated springs of Vichy and Marienbad, in Europe.
In mineral constituents and in the temperature of the water, the "Hot Spring" is very similar to Vichy, "by far the best alkaline bath in Europe, and the greatest thermal establishment in France, over-crowded every season." The temperature of the water in the spring is 98 to 102, and when drawn into the tubs runs from 94 to 98.
These springs are now directly accessible by the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, which is completed to Canon City. Sufficient hotel accommodations for visitors are provided in the town, and a large and elegant
NEW HOTEL
has been erected, and will be opened in a few weeks. There are two Livery Establishments, with a good supply of horses and carriages for riding and driving.
Canon City lies directly at the mouth of the Grand Canon of the Arkansas River, and the summit of the Canon can be reached, by carriage, in a three hours' drive through some of the finest Mountain Scenery on the Continent.
For full particulars concerning these baths and springs, address,
C. F. PALMER, Agent, Canon City.

1875.
THE COLORADO SPRINGS
GAZETTE
AND
EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.
ENLARGED.
IMPROVED.

With the beginning of its Third Volume, (January 2d, 1875), the GAZETTE was enlarged to a Seven Column Paper, thus giving increased space for its local and Territorial Intelligence, and making room for new features, which have added much to its attractiveness and interest. It aspires to be the
BEST LOCAL PAPER
IN COLORADO,
And its publishers believe that it does not fall far short of its aim. To this end, its chief feature is its
LOCAL INTELLIGENCE
Which is as complete as it can be made. All matters of interest in Town and County are faithfully chronicled, and there is no journal in the Territory which surpasses it in this particular.
It further contains a full and carefully prepared Summary of
COLORADO NEWS,
including items of intelligence from all parts of the Territory, and bearing upon all its Resources, Interests, Industries, and Wants. Arrangements have been made for
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE,
Which will induce letters from all sections of the Territory, and will present its progress in all Departments. Its
EDITORIALS
Are devoted chiefly to matters of local importance, but subjects of more general interest are treated upon from time to time.
CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS
Are also presented, the most valuable Articles appearing in the other Newspapers of the Territory being reproduced as opportunity permits. The
COMMUNICATIONS
To its columns are valuable and suggestive, and are increasing in number and interest. Its General
READING MATTER
Is chosen with great care, and includes selections suited to all tastes, save those which are vitiated. The leading magazines are made to pay tribute to its columns. Literature, Art, Fashions, Gossip, and the doings of the World at large all find a place.
These features combine to render the GAZETTE a
FIRST-CLASS
FAMILY PAPER,
In which all the Members of the Household can find something to interest them.
SUBSCRIBE FOR IT
RECOMMEND IT
SEND IT TO YOUR FRIENDS!
TERMS $2.50 A YEAR.
THE GAZETTE
Circulating largely among the residents of the Town and County, which are both attracting population at a very rapid rate, and among the numerous Visitors from all parts of the Country who come for health or pleasure, is
AN EXCELLENT
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM.
Both Home and Foreign Advertisements. There are few papers which, in proportion to their subscription list, are circulated so widely, or read by so many people, or fall into the hands of so many who have wants to be supplied and need information as to where such wants can best be met, as does the GAZETTE.
Terms, (from which there is no variation) will be found on the last page.

ROUND ABOUT THE TERRITORY.

Pueblo is in sore need of a laundry.

The Denver Smelting Works are for sale.

Hon. G. M. Chilcott is on a visit East.

The *Inter Ocean* reports Longmont out of flour and the mills frozen up.

The Canon City *Times* says there are no signs of a rent in that town.

The Del Nortites are to be entained with a course of lectures.

Canonites are visiting the Grand Canon, the trip being made easy by the ice.

Two thousand buffaloes crossing the track, stopped a Kansas Pacific train last week.

A Pueblo saloon entices the thirsty with this sign: [illegible]

On an average fifteen persons are lodged in the Denver city jail.

A [illegible] is about to be organized in Denver.

The *Mail* reports a coach full of travelers as arriving at Georgetown every day.

The receipts of the Colorado Industrial Association this year were $2,500 short of the expenses.

The [illegible] says there are forty or fifty nations in Del Norte, but money is frightfully scarce.

Two assays from the H[illegible] lode, Lake district, San Juan, recently showed, one $40,000 to the ton and the other $17,000.

Emily [illegible] has left, whereupon the *Sentinel* asks, "Are we heathen or a civilized community?"

The [illegible] Park Wagon Road Company has filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

The thermometer is reported to have been thirty-five degrees below zero at Longmont, Saturday morning.

The outstanding warrants of Pueblo County amount to [illegible] $28,527.17.

[illegible] are required to heat the two [illegible] buildings in East Denver.

At the election last Thursday for a member of the [illegible], J. McP. Kelley, temperance candidate, was elected.

It is said the greatest degree of cold ever recorded in Colorado was 36° below at Central, 33 at Denver, and 29 at Greeley, in 1867.

[illegible] Hamilton, a horse thief, last Thursday night knocked down the jailer at Boulder, rushed out at the front door and escaped.

The Smelting Works at Golden are shut down, and prospects don't seem very bright for a speedy resumption of work.

A micaceous sandstone has been discovered in the San Juan country, which, it is said, stands the heat of the smelting furnace better than regular fire brick does.

The Fairplay *Sentinel* predicts that Beaver Creek will shortly astonish the world as did California in 1861, great preparations being made there for placer mining.

The Greeley *Tribune* says that not more than a third of the county taxes have been paid, school taxes only one half, town taxes three-fourths, [illegible].

The *Register* reports the finding in Baker's Park of a great abundance of red micaceous sandstone, which in every way answers the purpose of fire brick.

The Eureka people are burning coal from Hamilton, and expect it to be a great improvement on the quaking aspen poles which they have been burning for several years past.

Prospectors are reported as active in the Hardscrabble District. Rich discoveries are made almost daily. Fifteen assays on a lode lately discovered, about a mile north east of Rosita, show an average of $1,000 per ton.

It is reported that a vein of plumbago, or black lead, has been discovered in the Raton Mountains. The vein is nine inches thick, and the supply in the neighborhood is supposed to be almost endless.

The Rev. Mr. Tuthill, of Georgetown, has preached his farewell sermon in the Congregational Church of that town, and intends to go to California with a view to settling at a town not far from San Francisco.

The Boulder *News* reports the number of buildings erected in that town during 1874, to have been [illegible] business buildings, 154, cost $127,150; residences, [illegible] $71,20[illegible]; total cost of 100 buildings, $203,915.

The Central *Register* says that the numerous relocations of abandoned mining claims will have the effect to extend the field of enterprise. The present year, it thinks, a multitude of mines that have remained unworked for years will contribute to the stock of bullion.

The Greeley [illegible] stick to it [illegible]. The *Sun* says of a couple of them [illegible] their ears were red, their eyes watery, their fingers numb, and they stamped about like a couple of [illegible] to keep their feet from freezing—yet they were happy.

Canon City counts up a total of thirty-two new buildings for 1874, and estimates the cost at $67,000. This includes the McClure House, value $30,000, which was partly built in 1873 and finished last year. The population of Canon is near 1,200.

The *Chieftain* understands that the [illegible] appropriation [illegible] for Colorado, in the survey of Government lands, will be passed by the present Congress, and that said appropriation will be [illegible] to the development of [illegible] southern Colorado.

The Golden Tile Pipe Works are preparing for active operations, and will put in a steam engine and other machinery at an early day, so as to glaze the tile pipe manufactured, and thus render it equal to iron pipe for sewerage purposes, or for conveying water where the pressure is not great.

Del Norte is discussing the question of constructing roads to the mines, and an election is to be held to determine whether County funds shall be voted for that purpose or not. The Road question seems, at present, to be the one of most pressing importance in the San Juan Country, and good means of communication with the mines must be provided, before the work of development can begin to any purpose.

The Georgetown *Miner* reports a serious accident to a Swede on the Swansea lode, Democrat Mountain, last Thursday, as follows: He was in the bottom of a shaft, when the hoisting rope broke, forty feet above him, letting the bucket fall with great force. In falling, it struck Mr. Swanson on the leg, breaking the thigh bone a little above the knee. His fellow-workmen immediately got him out of the mine, made a stretcher, and brought him to town, where surgical aid was rendered him by Drs. Lemen and Collins.

The Saguache *Chronicle* rejoices in the exhilaration of a wind storm. It says:—To vary the usual monotony of our pleasant weather, we have this week enjoyed the luxury of a gentle breeze from the direction of the Cochetope Pass. Northern Colorado may boast of her beautiful snows, and enjoy them, too, but when it comes down to a good, old fashioned, steady wind, that blows the starch out of shirts, the filling out of teeth, and the mud roof off of adobe houses, we deadly do excel. Our wind-storms are none of your weakly zephyrs that merely agitate the tops of the tallest grass, but it's a strong, muscular breeze that comes right down to business and howls in good style.

The time for the shooting of buffalo, antelope, and deer, expired with the end of the year. Some of the Denver Shooting Club have accordingly been looking over the butchers' shops, and instituting legal proceedings against such as expose the forbidden meat for sale. But in one case they made a mistake, for, on the butcher asking them to point out the carcass about which they made complaint, he quietly asked them: "Did you ever see a buffalo-calf with a white belly, white-tipped tail, and cut ears?" And they got out of his shop as quick as they could. Now, they don't like anybody to talk to them about calves—especially buffalo-calves.

The Las Animas *Leader* thinks there has been an increase of at least 30 per cent. in the number of sheep and the wool product in Bent County, during the year, whilst there is at least no falling-off in the number of cattle, notwithstanding the constant drain of shipment. In March last a gentleman interested in the stock business took a census of stock then in the County, with the following result:—There are native cattle, 7,200; pure Texas cattle, 29,200; half breed Texas and mixture, 37,500. Total, 73,900. The number of sheep, all grades, in the County was found to be 35,000. The hay crop of the County is estimated by competent persons at 2,100 tons, which, at the average price of $8, would aggregate $16,800.

J. Max Clark, of Greeley, addresses the following kindly words to a neighbor, through the columns of the Greeley *Tribune*. "This is to notify the man who owns a medium-sized mule team and who feeds Colorado corn in the ear, and who further stole a load of wheat from my bin, that he can't take or send it to mill, either here or at Evans, or he will be caught; that he can't sow it, or I shall find it out; that he can't feed it to his team, for his neighbors are all watching him, and that every time I meet him on the street, I shall watch the roll of his eye. Twenty-five dollars reward for his apprehension and the recovery of the wheat."

The Chicago *Times* contains the following special from Washington: "The old contest of last Winter between Governor McCook and Delegate Chaffee, of Colorado, has been renewed with all its original vigor. The controversy grows out of the patronage of the Territory, Gov. McCook wishing the removal of two of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the United States Marshal of Colorado. Delegate Chaffee desires the retention of these officials. H. C. Alleman, U. S. Attorney for the Territory, is here to communicate some important information bearing on the subject. The present indications are that McCook will come out ahead, and succeed in securing the appointment of persons of his own suggestion."

The *News* says:—The manufacture of white lead from the lead ores of Colorado is an enterprise that ought to be intelligently discussed. When the extensive lead mines of Summit County begin to pour their product into the market, this point will present itself for solution—whether we shall continue to ship our lead to St. Louis in pigs, and then ship it back again in the shape of white lead, or adopt the more common sense plan of manufacturing the white lead here at home, just as they have commenced to do in California. One firm in Denver ships annually 100 tons of white lead from St. Louis to Colorado, and, if all the other firms ship only as much, the present home consumption of this article cannot be less than two tons per day—enough to justify the immediate erection of fair sized works.

The *Democrat* says: "It is with extreme gratification that we announce the fact that a through car from the sea board via Galveston to Denver, arrived here on Monday last, freighted with tropical fruits, such as lemons, oranges, etc., which came through in most excellent order. When John H. Martin, Esq., left Galveston last week, the mosquitoes were unpleasantly troublesome, and in his desire to provide against the frosts of the Colorado climate, he packed his fruit a little too tight and they fairly steamed with heat on their arrival here. This is going to be a most important trade, and one which will some day be of immense advantage to our people. The day will ere long come when the Galveston, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad will, without any transhipment, bring the coffees, spices, and tropical fruits to our very doors at a very great reduction of price; and our merchants are beginning to provide for it by making trips to and from for the purpose of initiating the trade.

Referring to railroad enterprises in the West, the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 2d instant, remarks in this wise:—The Kansas Pacific Railway is the great trunk line from Kansas City and also from Leavenworth to Denver, connecting at Denver with the narrow-gauge system of Colorado, and giving access to the mines of the Territory, as well as to all the famous health and pleasure resorts. The unrivaled scenery and pure atmosphere of Colorado attract a large pleasure travel, and the shipments outward of ores, metals, live stock, wool, hides, etc., are constantly increasing. The Arkansas Valley Railroad from Kit Carson, on the Kansas Pacific, runs south westward to Las Animas on the Arkansas River, six miles west of Fort Lyon, and in one of the most famous grazing districts of Colorado. Las Animas commands the trade of South eastern Colorado, and also that of New Mexico. The immense grazing resources of both Territories (soon to become States) and the unparalleled extent and richness of their mineral deposits, indicate that this road is to do a large and prosperous business."

COLORADO BY COMPARISON.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year 1874, is before us, and from it, by the exercise of a little arithmetic, we obtain some facts of interest not only to Colorado, but to the States which may be soon called upon to receive Colorado as an equal.

The total collections of internal revenue in Colorado for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1874, were $64,760 30. The total net collections in all the States and Territories for the same period, were $97,128,680 83, showing our per centage of the whole amount to be .0683. The collections in the eight other Territories were as follows:—Arizona, $6,093 04; Wyoming, $11,233 38; Dakota, $11,026 78; Washington, $17,837 81; New Mexico, $18,161 11; Idaho, $18,832 25; Montana, $28,606 26; Utah, $41,130 00; total, $157,724 59. The above figures show that the aggregate returns of eight Territories were only a little in excess of twice the collections in Colorado. But a single one of the eight succeeded in collecting one half as much as Colorado, and that one was Utah, with many years of settlement in her favor. New Mexico, whose last official census was taken as thrice that of Colorado, and whose friends have been pushing her claims to State admission so hard, paid only $18,161.11, or, to carry the comparison a little farther, only twenty eight per cent. of the collections of Colorado.

Our collections are equal to any two of the other Territories excepting Utah, and to any three excepting Utah and Montana. The *combined* collections of Arizona, Dakota, New Mexico, Washington and Wyoming are less than $5,000 in excess of those of Colorado.

Our collections also show very favorably in comparison with some of the States—*exceeding* those of Nevada by $12,000; Oregon by $18,000; and Vermont by $8,000. Arkansas can only claim an excess of less than $3,000.

The statement showing the aggregate amounts received for "special tax stamps" or licenses, gives a very creditable record for this Territory. As this is the only tax paid by dealers for doing business it is perhaps the best evidence of an increase or decrease in the number of persons or firms which have commenced business during the year. During the year ending June 30, 1873, the collections of this tax in Colorado were $25,388 02; and during the year ending June 30, 1874, were $33,551.72, showing an increase of $8,153 70, or 33 per cent. which is worthy of attention when on the contrary a decrease was shown in Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New Mexico—in the latter of $5,494.96, or 28 per cent., on all the collections for 1873. It is but fair to state that the year's business here reported was the first in which collectors were without the assistance of assessors. It should also be stated that while Colorado shows an increase of 33 per cent. over 1873, the United States at large shows a decrease of over 10 per cent.

The United States obtains a large per-centage—more than half—from taxes paid at manufactories of tobacco and at liquor *distilleries*, neither of which are represented in this Territory.

The above facts are of importance as indicating the steady progress of Colorado in the various industries on which the United States still levies a tax. They not only show a steady growth, but they prove beyond all question that Colorado is far ahead of all the Territories and is in some respects in advance of our States. All this has been accomplished in the face of difficulties, political and commercial, but the tenth is really not told, nor intended to be, in these figures. We only draw a plain comparison between Colorado and other sections, taking the data furnished by one of the principal departments of the Government.—*Times*.

AGRICULTURAL.

It is reported that a number of cattle have been frozen to death by the recent severe weather.

J. F. Wilbur was elected Master of the Denver Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and W. Holly, Past Master, has been made Secretary.

By all means draw and apply all the leached and unleached ashes you can get to your light sandy soil. It will pay you not only this but the next twenty years to do it.

All hasn't been harmonious among the Colorado Industrial Association. The officers elect are:—[illegible] Bailey, President; J. S. Maynard and C. R. Hartman, Vice Presidents; Henry Crow, Treasurer; J. V. Griffin, Secretary; W. T. Holt, General Superintendent.

During last year 62 sales of Short horns came off in America, at which 528 bulls were sold for a total of $140,768, and 2,064 females for $863,091. Grand total, 2,592 head, for $1,004,159. Average of all, $387. The bulls averaged $267, and females $413. Col. King, of Minnesota, received the highest price, $14,000, for any bull sold, and E. G. Bedford, of Kentucky, the highest price for any cow, viz: $6,000.

The *Agriculturist* recommends the keeping of small herds or flocks in connection with grain-farming, and says that practically the matter of keeping live stock on the farm may be said to embrace the following requirements: First, good blooded animals; second, proper treatment with regard to food and shelter during storms; third, fences. With these, and ordinarily good judgment, the chances for doing well with small flocks or herds in connection with grain-farming in Colorado are good.

The Fort Collins *Standard*, in answer to the question, "Are there any opportunities for gardening?" which a New York farmer propounds, has this to say:—"Rightly managed, gardening can be made remunerative. But here, as in most other pursuits, some capital is required, and, unless one has it, he will need to wait longer for a fair success. We are confident horticulture will be found profitable in this region when properly undertaken. But B. R. must remember that 'eternal vigilance is the price of'—fruits and vegetables. Some people will tell you our land don't need manure. Do not believe it—plenty of manure, unlimited labor, a good degree of intelligence, and untiring patience, will, we think, produce vegetables and greenbacks. William Taylor, Esq., who resides a few miles from town, this year sold two thousand dollars' worth of cabbage from four acres of ground, and has the figures to prove it. What one man has done another can do, if he is equally industrious and persevering."

A well grown evergreen tree gives off continually an exhalium of warmth and moisture that reaches a distance of its height in area; and when the tree planters advocate shelter belts, surrounding a tract of orchard of fifty or more acres, when the influence of such a belt can only reach a distance of the height of the trees in said belt, they do that which will prove of little value. To ameliorate climate, to assist in prevention of injury against extreme climatic cold in Winter, and of the frosting of the germ-bud of the fruit in Spring all orchards should have planted, in and among them indiscriminately, evergreen trees at a distance each of not more than 150 feet apart. Such a course pursued, we have no doubt, will render greater health to the trees, and be productive of more regular and uniform crops of fruit. At all events it is worth trial, and we shall be glad if our readers can inform us of any practical experiments on the subject.—*Scientific American*.

The editor of the Greeley *Tribune* prophesies that, in fifty years from to-day, the forty and eighty acres over the river, and in many other places in Colorado as well, will show the highest cultivation, beautiful trees will adorn the scene, fruits of almost every kind will abound, noble mansions, the homes of the happy farmers, will extend for miles, and land will bring from $500 to $1,000 an acre. This result, he thinks, must be brought about by the comparatively small area which can be cultivated, and by the large demand for farm products, made by stock growers, miners, tourists, and invalids. The number of acres now under cultivation he estimates as not exceeding 100,000, and thinks it is by no means likely that it will reach 200,000 during the next fifty years. But he looks for very thorough cultivation of the land which is under water, so that an acre will produce an immense amount of grain and vegetables. Most of the fruits and vegetables supplied to the city of Paris, with its population of nearly two millions, come, he says, from only 3,000 acres.

The Boulder *News* gives the results of some experiments in hardwood transplantation, made by Mr. O. E. Wise, on the Lower Boulder: Of the account of trees brought from Wisconsin, and transplanted on this farm of upland plain, we note as follows: Fifty sugar maples—grow slow, winter kill badly. A few do well—others may when they get firmly rooted. One hundred soft maples—two-thirds of the number alive and growing well. One hundred Lombardy poplars, and some silver poplars, that make an astonishing growth, five or six feet each season for the first and second years. Walnut and butternut do not seem well adapted to the hard clay soil, but grow some, and serve as a pleasant reminder of the old Wisconsin home. Twelve oaks, white and red, not doing well, growing only about six inches a year. The Linn thrives as on its prairie home. One hundred elms alive and unfolding beautifully, as elms always grow in beauty and grace where they find a natural soil. One hundred ash—these do better even than the elms. The ash is a fast growing, beautiful, valuable tree, and perfectly adapted to the Colorado soil and climate.—In addition to these imported trees, Mr. Wise has planted out a number of the native trees, and the *News* sensibly remarks: Newly planted groves give little token of their future appearance and importance to a place. For four or five years at first they do little more than take root, and send up a few spindling shoots above the fence tops; but afterwards they begin to put on the airs of a forest, and become landmarks of note that catch the eye from afar, and greatly enhance the value of the place they supply, shelter, and adorn. It is then, after they begin to get grown, that less far-seeing farmers begin to say, "O, if I had thought of it in time, like Mr. Wise, I could have had a forest home now."

We clip the following from the New York *Times*, as *apropos* to the remarks on Cheese Factories, which we published last week:—That dairying is a profitable business, and probably the most profitable branch of farming just now, and promises to remain so, hardly needs a proof. But yet there are those who must always see the figures. These are at hand in the usual reports of the cheese factories and creameries which are now in course of publication. From a recent issue of the Utica *Herald*, we gather the following, taken at random from a list of reports of the season's business of a large number of the New York State factories. We take the average net produce per cow during the factory season of six months, or from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, of the following five factories:—

	Best.	Lowest.	Average of Factory.
Vernon and Verona	$58 45	$35 56	$41 12
E. A. Ayers	53 67	36 00	40 00
Warsaw	53 39	38 45	47 36
South Canton	50 67	26 00	40 56
Landon	48 00	3 00	44 60

These figures give, in the first column, the best average net money per cow in a single dairy; in the second, the lowest average in a single dairy, and, in the third, the average yield per cow of the whole factory. Here is much food for reflection. One dairy nets $58.45 per cow in six months, and another only $26. There may be something in the kind of cows kept, but we imagine that this large difference is rather to be accounted for in the care and feed of the cows and general management of the different dairies. Surely, dairymen need no more expressive fact than this to show how their business may be made profitable or otherwise; and, in fact, the same lesson should be heeded by every person who keeps a cow. If the difference arises from the breed or quality of the cows, it shows plainly that to keep the best pays; for here is a margin of profit on the side of the best cow equal to seven per cent on $350 for each animal. A dairyman, at this rate, could better afford to pay $400 for pure bred Ayrshire cows than $50 for native scrubs. For the same reason he could afford to invest a gross sum equal to at least $250 per head in providing such necessaries—pure water, good feed, good shelter, etc.—as would raise the effectiveness of his herd to the highest standard.

HERE AND THERE.

Mrs. J. Lothrop Motley, wife of the historian, is dead.

Tom Thumb's fortune is estimated at $500,000.

Women are eligible in St. Louis for the position of lamp-lighter.

The public debt was increased 3,669,967 during December.

The 1874 bullion shipments from Utah are worth $7,000,000.

Very few Western banks have asked accommodations from New York this Winter.

American apples are reported to be selling in England at prices no dearer than the native fruit.

The Potter Railway law has so crippled business in Wisconsin, that its immediate repeal is looked for.

"The mother of Grace Greenwood," Mrs. Deborah J. Clarke, died, in Michigan, on the 21st ult., aged 73 years.

A New Yorker who has judgment of $14,000 against the City of Duluth will take $2,500 for it.

The second anniversary of the death of Napoleon the Third was celebrated in Paris on Saturday.

The new Masonic Temple in New York is to be dedicated at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge in June, 1875, by order of the Grand Master, Elwood E. Throne.

That a great social reformation is under way is indicated by the fact that fashionable women are making their own dresses this Winter, and confessing it, too.

London has a "practical instructor in beggary" in the person of a "professor" Sosnov, who furnishes dogs taught to lead the blind, twin children of unhealthy appearance, and other accessories of the sort.

America is making nearly all her own cutlery, as is amply attested by the fact that the orders sent to Sheffield, during the past year, for goods of that description, are not a tithe of what they used to be.

When Elisha Parker, of Parker, Pa., died the other day, he left an estate worth $1,000,000, with a will accompanied with a provision that if any one of the children should "grumble" thereat, the portion of that one should be distributed in equal shares among the others.

An Imperial ukase has been issued declaring the Grand Duke Nicholas, son of the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, insane, and placing him under the guardianship of his father. Nicholas is the Grand Duke who abstracted his mother's jewels some months ago.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* says:—We give it up. For getting into and out of libel suits with nobody to pay but the lawyers, and nobody damaged in reputation except the innocent, this whole Brooklyn Beecher-Tilton-Moulton-Proctor business beats the world, the flesh, and the devil.

"A sexton of a church in New York is probably the richest man of his trade in America, his wealth being estimated at $150,000, all of which he has made while in his office." This is the celebrated Brown, of Grace Church. No wedding, party or funeral is complete in New York unless it is superintended by Brown.

Over the grave of Dean Alford, in the churchyard of St. Martin's, Canterbury, England, is the following inscription, prepared by his own hand: "The inn of a traveler on his way to the new Jerusalem." It is a beautiful epitaph for one who looked for a city whose builder and maker is God.

Never was a wife more faithful to the memory of a husband than Lady Franklin. Though thirty years have passed since he bid her good-bye, she comes forward in her old age with an offer of £2,000 for the recovery of official records of his expedition. Even more than the spouse of Cæsar, she has proved herself a "true and honorable wife."

On the death of Maj. Laing, the enterprising traveler in Africa, the Africans took an inventory of his effects with a view to sending them to the British admiral. They were sorely puzzled to make out the catalogue, and, in utter despair, described a couple of tooth-brushes as "two scrapes made of pigs hair," and set down his spectacles as "two looking-glasses made for the nose."

The Indians of Washington Territory have a novel idea of the responsibility of professional men. Recently a doctor was called upon to attend a sick Indian woman, and she died. Thereupon the husband and two of his friends cut the doctor's throat and threw the body into the bay. If such practice were in operation in civilized life we should soon be without doctors, and, if it were applied to lawyers, the whole bar would be cleaned out at the first court.

The stipulations of the treaty with Spain for the settlement of the Virginius trouble, have not yet been complied with. And what the new and young King of that country will do in the premises becomes an interesting question. If he shall repudiate the treaty, it is stated that the Administration will regard the act of repudiation as a declaration of war. And then the project so long cherished by some in this country of making Cuba a part of this glorious Union will likely be carried into effect.

Doubt having been expressed in Ohio as to the result of the Christian Women's Temperance Crusade in that State, the editors of the movement wrote to the Internal Revenue Collectors to obtain an official report of the decrease in the number of liquor saloons. Reports were received from ten of the internal Revenue Districts into which the State is divided. The reports showed a decrease of 597 saloons and 7 distilleries. Thirteen districts reported the amount collected on distilled and fermented liquors from May to July, 1874, as $174,707 less than the collections during the same period of the preceding year.

Among objects of interest lately received at the National Museum in Washington, are thirty-six stone knives, with handles, obtained by Major Powell from the Pai-Utes. The blades are oblong triangular, and oblong-tongue-shaped, acute, two or three inches in length, and so much resemble many of the so-called lance and arrow-heads in collections, that it becomes necessary to modify our views as to the latter articles. The handles are three to five inches long, and a notch half an inch deep at one end receives the stone, which is held in place by a tough pitch melted into the slit and around the joint, sinew being sometimes wrapped round in addition.

Her Majesty's ship Basilisk has just returned to England, after a commission of nearly four years, and brings word that a large archipelago of islands has been discovered in the neighborhood of New-Guinea, and that two mountains in this region, each about 11,000 feet high, have been named "Mount Gladstone" and "Mount Disraeli." It would seem that the commander of the expedition was rather in doubt which Government would be in office when he came home, and thought to make sure of being on the right side by naming a mountain after each of the rival Premiers. There is an old story of a divinity student at Cambridge, who, when asked a question about Gamaliel, replied, after a few minutes' reflection, "Ah, I know; a mountain in Asia Minor; people used to go and sit at the foot of it." It is to be feared that Mount Gladstone and Mount Disraeli may give rise to some historical confusion. It may hereafter be supposed that they were the early gods of the primitive people of the country, and altogether myths.

The Kentucky Public-Library Lottery is once more urged upon the people, not only of that State, but of the whole country, the managers asking them to invest $5,000,000 in a game of chance, taking one-half of it themselves, and re-distributing the other half, offering the benefits of the Public Library as a bait. In common with other reputable newspapers of the North, we warn the public against this lottery swindle; for any scheme that offers to pay back $2,500,000 to the contributors, if they will place $5,000,000 in a common pool, is neither more nor less than a huge swindle, which should be discountenanced in every possible way. It is a scheme which is not only intended to take thousands of dollars out of the pockets of hard-working men, who are allured by the glittering promises of this Kentucky concern, but it is doing incalculable damage as an incentive to gambling. In the North, there are States like Ohio and Illinois where public opinion has compelled the passage of laws forbidding lotteries under severe penalties. Such a law is needed in Kentucky, and, if some such action is not taken there before long, that State will make itself a public pest, as it is now a public scandal, so far as lotteries are concerned.—*Chicago Tribune*.

MEAT MARKETS.

ARTHUR PECK,
Successor to Peck & Moore,
PROPRIETOR OF
Huerfano Street Meat Market,
Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Pork, Corned Beef, Poultry, Venison, Antelope, Etc., Etc.,
AT THE LOWEST LIVING RATES,
FOR CASH.
"CASH ONLY" IS MY MOTTO.
Huerfano Street, near Cascade Avenue,
COLORADO SPRINGS.

H. E. Freeman, E. W. Jones. Holly Warner.
[illegible]
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
[illegible]
TEJON STREET,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

People's Market.
W. S. WHITE, Proprietor,
PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE, NEAR TEJON STREET,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
Fresh Beef, Mutton, Pork, and Veal, daily. All kinds of Game in Season. Goods delivered free of charge.

Metropolitan Meat Market,
J. S. MATHER, PROPRIETOR,
ALL KINDS OF FRESH MEAT,
GAME AND POULTRY,
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Tejon Street, near Pike's Peak Avenue.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

LUMBER.

W. B. WOOLVERTON. I. B. PECK.
PIONEER
Manufacturing Company.
This Company, in addition to the Manufacture of Lumber, in all its Varieties, for Builders, Jobbers, and Contractors, are prepared to receive Orders for Furniture of any Pattern, Style, or Finish.
Orders Solicited and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
WOOLVERTON, PECK & CO., Proprietors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LUMBER YARD,
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BY THE CAR LOAD.
ANY SIZE OF DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, Glazed Windows, Shingles and Lath. Rough Lumber Furnished. Shop Work a Specialty. Building and Roof Paper for Sale, wholesale or retail. A liberal discount for Cash.
Shop and Yard, Corner Tejon and Boulder Sts

Lumber Yard.
Cucharas Street, east of Cascade Avenue,
Opposite Old Mansion House.
Charles Walker and S. P. Gutshall
HAVE OPENED A
LUMBER YARD,
On the above street, and are prepared to supply all kinds of Rough and Planed Lumber, Siding, Flooring, Lath, Shingles, etc. 30

J. A. WEIR,
Wholesale and Retail
LUMBER DEALER,
Squirrel Creek Saw Mill,
EASTON P. O., EL PASO COUNTY, COLO.,
18 miles N. E. of Colorado Springs,
Manufacturer of
Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
AND FENCE POSTS.
An assortment always on hand at reasonable figures.

BLAKELY'S
MILL,
22 Miles North of Colorado Springs.
H. C. BLAKELY, Prop'r.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
COLORADO
LUMBER,
LATH AND SHINGLES.
Dealers supplied with Superior Quality at Reasonable Rates, upon receipt of Order.

A. A. MCGOVNEY. A. CATHART.
LUMBER.
ORDERS FOR ALL KINDS OF
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LATHS,
SHINGLES,
SASH,
DOORS, &c.,
Promptly filled by
A. A. McGovney & Co.
Yard near Tejon Street, fronting North Park.

MONEY ADVANCED.
GREATER advances made on Jewelry, Guns, Watches, Rifles, Revolvers, or any personal property than any other house in the Territory, and small interest charged. Also privacy in all transactions. Any kind of Goods or effects bought for Cash. Call and see C. STOCKBRIDGE, at his office, above Savage & Florence's Boot and Shoe Store.

HARDWARE.

WILSON & WOOD,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, TINWARE,
STOVES,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,
STEEL, IRON, NAILS, HORSE-SHOES, ETC.
PLUMBING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES A SPECIALTY.
We have a *TIN SHOP* in connection. Special attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Mill Machinery. Agents for the celebrated *Charter Oak* and *Resor Stoves*, a large stock of both always on hand.
TEJON STREET,
C. WILSON. E. WOOD. COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW FIRM.
GAGE & RENNIE,
UNDER CITY HALL,
BOOTS AND SHOES
WE BEG LEAVE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of the Public to our New and Enlarged Stock of Boots, Shoes, and Rubber Goods. Everything pertaining to the Trade will be found at our store.
Hand-Made Boots and Shoes
A SPECIALTY.
Our Custom-Work, we pride ourselves on. Repairing done at short notice to suit customers.
TERMS CASH.
December 10th, 1874. GAGE & RENNIE.

GREAT
CLOSING OUT
SALE.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO BUY YOUR
BOOTS
AND
SHOES.
The Largest Stock of Boots and Shoes in Southern Colorado to be Closed Out at Cost.
My Goods are New and all of the Best Makes.
You can Save 20 per cent. by Buying your Boots and Shoes and Rubber Goods of me, for the next Thirty Days.
P. S.—I Make Custom-Work a Specialty. I Employ only the Best Workmen in the Country, and Guarantee all Work. Repairing Neatly done with Despatch.
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OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,
Tejon Street, COLORADO SPRINGS.

CITY DRUG STORE,
BURNHAM & DONAVAN,
PROPRIETORS,
Corner Tejon and Huerfano Streets,
COLORADO SPRINGS.

H. A. TRUE. A. SUTTON.
TRUE & SUTTON,
(Successors to Field & Hill.)
Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs.
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Flour, [illegible],
AND PROVISIONS.
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS.
Will receive, store, and forward Freight to all Points in the Mountains, and take charge of all consignments of Ore and other shipments from the Mountains.

WHOLESALE
GROCERY STORE,
DENVER PRICES.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY
GROCERIES!
Flour of the best Colorado Brands,
Provisions, Teas, Coffee, Ranch Produce, Sugar, Wooden and Willow Ware, Confectioneries, Canned and Dried Fruits.
Retail Department in Connection.
Teamsters and Ranchmen will find it to their advantage to buy of me for Cheapness and Quality. Mountain trade solicited. Advantageous to Miners. Stockmen can find no better place.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER,
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We pay Special Attention to the Tea and Coffee Trade, and have special Brands which we desire to call particular attention to.
Be sure to call and examine before purchasing.

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GEO. HAMILTON,
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Opposite Martin's Dry Goods Store,
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J. B. KLATTENHOFF,
Machinist, and Manufacturer of all Kinds of Furniture, Sash, Etc.
Turning and Scroll Sawing Done on Short Notice. Also all kinds of Machinery Repaired.
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NEW BAKERY,
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Fresh Bread, Cakes, and Pies Daily.
Parties, Balls, and Sociables supplied with Cakes and Confectionery.
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FINE DRESS SHIRTS
All entirely new, with latest Eastern Styles.
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IRON, STEEL, & NAILS.
Everything in the Hardware Line
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Gunsmith and Machinist.
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Agency for Geer's Door Springs, Adams' Windmills, Simmons' Sash Supporters—best in use.
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HAULING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Promptly attended to.

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Bread, Cakes of all descriptions for Weddings, Balls, etc. Hotels and Boarding Houses supplied.
A full assortment of Groceries, Candies, etc., always in stock.

N. L. SALISBURY,
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ACROSS the Monument.
Map of PARRISH'S ADDITION now ready for examination, and lots for sale by Wm. W. Parrish, Tejon street, Colorado Springs. Business houses in this Addition will receive the trade of South Park and the Mountains. There are the splendid locations for residences.
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At CUTHBERT & CLAPP'S
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Barton's Brick Block, Huerfano Street, Colorado Springs.
A full Stock of Furniture, Carpets, Window Shades, Pictures, and Picture Frames constantly on hand at Bottom Prices.
REPAIRING AND CABINET WORK DONE TO ORDER.

NEW STORE,
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A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
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HUERFANO STREET, NEAR TEJON.
Dealer in
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